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19							
20	IN THE UNITED S	STATES DISTRICT COURT					
21	FOR THE CENTRAL	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
22	[UNDER SEAL],	CASE NO. CV 18-08311-ODW(AS)					
23	Plaintiffs,						
24	V.	PART 3 OF 13 (EXHIBITS 29 – 37)					
25	[UNDER SEAL],						
26	Defendants.	FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT					
27							
28	-	ERA AND UNDER SEAL O 31 U.S.C. § 3730(b)(2)]					
I							

FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT EXHIBITS PART 3 OF 13 (29-37) CV 18-08311-ODW(AS)

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19	IN THE UNITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT
20	IN THE UNITED STATE	LS DISTRICT COURT
21	FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	TRICT OF CALIFORNIA
22		
23		CASE NO. CV 18-08311-ODW(AS)
24	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ex	
25	rel. IONM LLC, a Delaware corporation and ex rel. JUSTIN	PART 3 OF 13 (EXHIBITS 29 – 37)
26	CHEONGSIATMOY, M.D.;	(EAHIDI15 2) - 31)
27	STATE OF CALIFORNIA ex rel.	FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT
	IONM LLC, a Delaware corporation and	
28	ex rel. JUSTIN CHEONGSIATMOY, FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT EXHIBITS PAR	T 3 OF 13 (29-37)
	CASE NO. CV 10 00211 ODW(AS)	

CASE NO. CV 18-08311-ODW(AS)

1 M.D; and LOS ANGELES COUNTY ex rel. IONM LLC, a Delaware corporation; and ex rel. JUSTIN CHEONGSIATMOY, M.D., and 3 JUSTIN CHEONGSIATMOY, M.D., in 4 his individual capacity 5 Plaintiffs, 6 7 v. 8 9 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, a California corporation; 10 and 11 USC CARE MEDICAL GROUP, INC., 12 a California corporation, 13 Defendants. 14 15 16 17 18 19 [FILED IN CAMERA AND UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO 31 U.S.C. § 3730(b)(2)] 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT EXHIBITS PART 3 OF 13 (29-37) CASE NO. CV 18-08311-ODW(AS)

28

Exhibit 29

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Exhibit 30

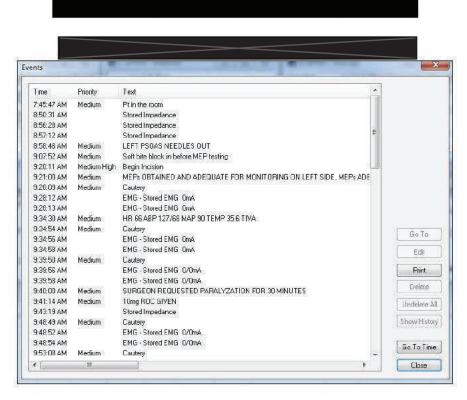
INTRAOPERATIVE PATIENT INJURY

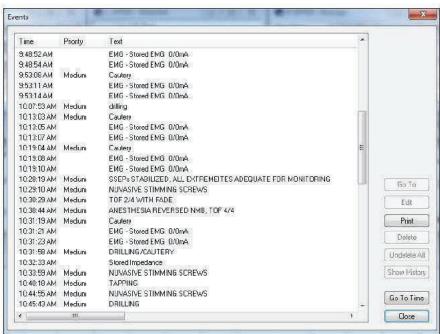
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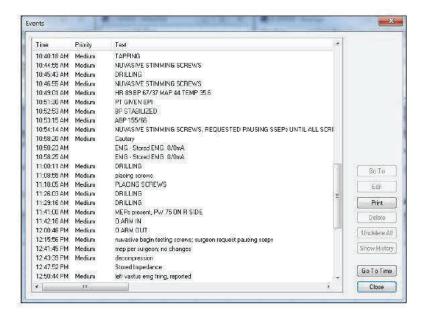
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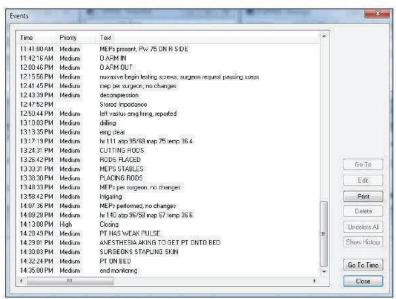
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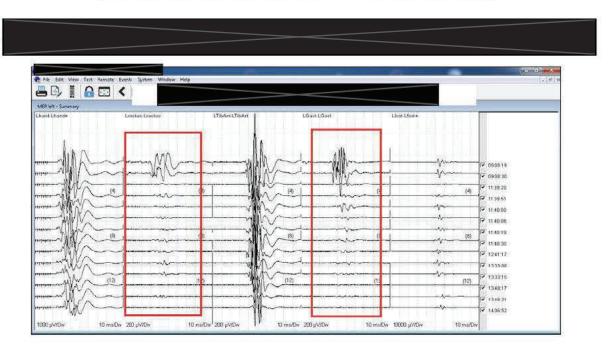
IONM FELLOW: Jonathan Chen











Neurology IP Progress Note

* Final Report *

Document Type:

Neurology IP Progress Note *Date - Date of Service: October 16, 2017 14:49 PDT

Document Status:

Auth (Verified)

Document Title:

NEURO Surgical Neurophysiology USC

Author:

Goedemans, Audra on October 16, 2017 14:54 PDT

Authenticated By: Encounter info:

GONZALEZ MD, ANDRES on November 21, 2017 15:29 PST KH-USC, Inpatient, 10/16/2017 - 10/26/2017

* Final Report *

NEURO Surgical Neurophysiology USC

Patient: Age: 61 years Sex:

MRN:

FIN:

Associated Diagnoses: None Author: Goedemans, Audra

General Information

Date of study: 10/16/2017.

Referring Physician: ACOSTA MD, FRANK.

History of Present Illness

The patient presents with thoracolumbar kyphosis (revised by CHEN FEL, JONATHAN H: 11/14/2017 9:50 PST) kyphosis-(previously documented by:Goedemans, Audra: 10/16/2017 14:54 PDT)

Procedure

Monitoring Modalities

Evoked Potentials: somatosensory evoked potentials, upper and lower limbs (95938), transcranial motor evoked potential, upper and lower limbs (95939).

Electromyography: train of four (95937), free run EMG (95861).

Results Review

During the T4-pelvis posterior spinal fusion with instumentation, the aforementioned modalities were continuously monitored and the surgeon was informed of the baseline(s) listed below.

Somatosensory evoked potentials: bilateral upper extremities adequate, bilateral lower extremities adequate.

Motor evoked potentials; bilateral upper extremities adequate, bilateral lower extremities adequate.

buring the procedure, potentials remained stable and no adverse electrodiagnostic events were encountered during.

Free running EMG recording was provided. The OR physicians were promptly made aware of any spontaneous discharges suggesting irritation of any of the relevant nerves.

5.75 hours were spent monitoring.

The surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any significant changes.

Impression and Plan

No evidence of intraoperative spinal cord impairment was seen. (revised by:CHEN FEL, JONATHAN H: 11/14/2017 9:50 PST)

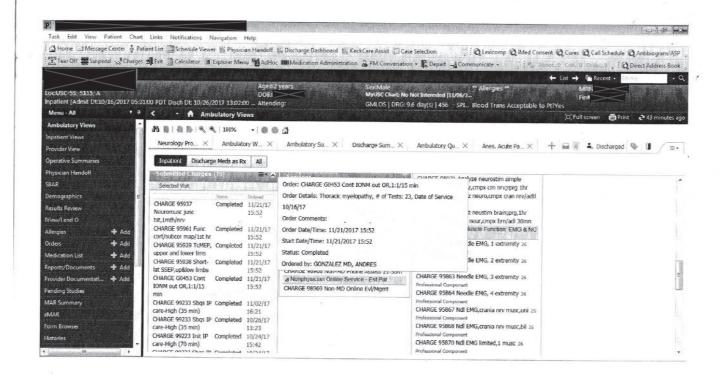
Signature Line

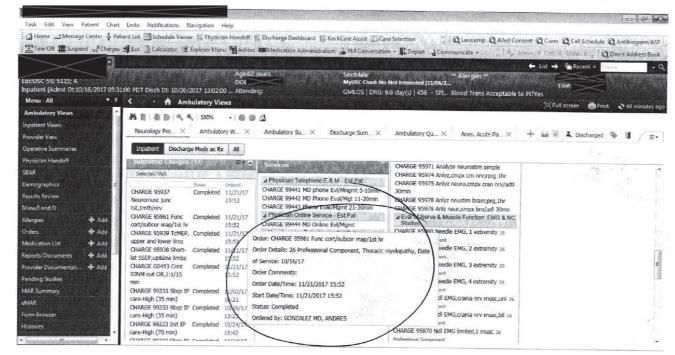
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Audra Goedemans

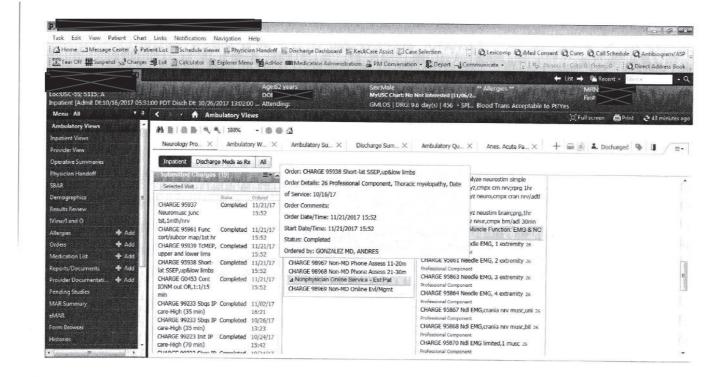
Page 1 of 2 (Continued)

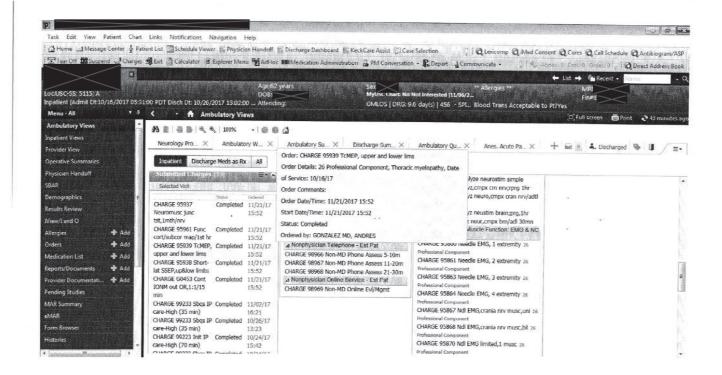
Neurology IP Progress Note * Final Report *	
Electronically Signed On 11/21/17 03:2	9 PM PST
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JONATHAN CHEN, Fellow	
Modified by JONATHAN CHEN, Fellow	0-14/44/7 00 50 44 50-

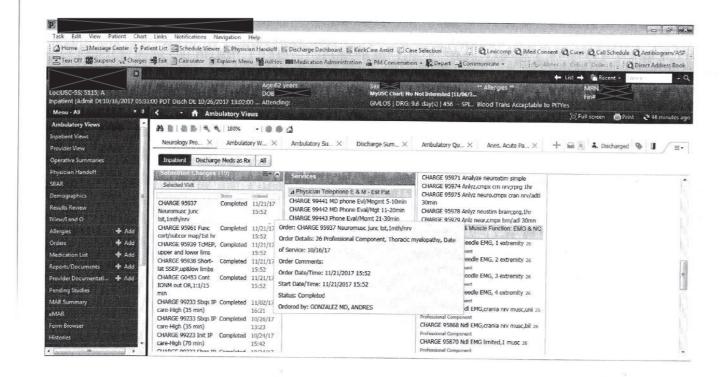




No brain mapping in this spine surgery.







MRI Brain w/o Contrast

* Final Report *



Document Type:

MRI Brain w/o Contrast

*Date - Date of Service: October 19, 2017 12:30 PDT

Document Status:

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Document Title: Author:

MRI Brain w/o Contrast

Authenticated By:

TEJERINA FEL, MANFRED on October 20, 2017 08:20 PDT

Encounter info:

SHIROISHI MD, MARK on October 20, 2017 17:35 PDT KH-USC, Inpatient, 10/16/2017 - 10/26/2017

* Final Report *

Reason For Exam

ischemic stroke on CT

REPORT

MR OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL HISTORY: Ischemic stroke on CT. Recent hypotension.

Comparison: CT head from earlier today

Technique: T1-weighted sagittal and axial images, FLAIR and T2-weighted axial images, gradient echo axial images, and trace diffusion images with corresponding ADC maps in the axial plane of the brain were obtained for evaluation.

There are multiple areas of restricted diffusion involving the bilateral occipital/frontoparietal cortices, thalami and cerebellum consistent with multifocal acute infarcts secondary to hypotensive/hypoxic ischemic injury.

The ventricles and sulci are prominent due to diffuse cerebral age-related volume loss. Prominent bilateral centrum semiovale lacunar infarcts are noted. There is extensive confluent periventricular and centrum semiovale deep and subcortical white matter T2 hyperintensity which is nonspecific but likely related to chronic small vessel ischemic disease. There is no shift of midline structures. No significant extra-axial collections of fluid or blood are demonstrated

The sella and parasellar regions are unremarkable in appearance. The normal signal flow-voids of the vessels of the skull base are identified and unremarkable in appearance.

Mild fluid is noted in the right mastoid air cells. The visualized orbits, left mastoid air cells, and paranasal sinuses are unremarkable in appearance. No focal lesions of the bony calvarium or soft tissues of the scalp are identified.

IMPRESSION:

- 1. Multifocal supratentorial/infratentorial acute infarcts as described concerning for hypotensive injury.
- 2. No acute hemorrhage or midline shift.
- 3. Age-related volume loss and severe chronic small vessel ischemic disease.

Signature Line

***** Final Report *****



Page 1 of 2 (Continued) MRI Brain w/o Contrast
* Final Report *

Dictated: 10/20/2017 8:20 am Dictated by: TEJERINA FEL, MANFRED

Fellow/Resident: TEJERINA FEL, MANFRED

I certify that I have directed and participated in the above procedure,

reviewed the images, and agree with the interpretation.

Electronic Signature: 10/20/17 5:35 pm Signed by: SHIROISHI MD, MARK

Disclaimer: This document was generated using voice recognition system, which may produce sporadic inaccurate transcription or nonsensical phrases.

IMAGE

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Page 2 of 2 (End of Report)

Operative Report

* Final Report *



Document Type:

Operative Report

*Date - Date of Service: October 16, 2017 05:31 PDT

Document Status: Document Title:

Auth (Verified) Operative/Procedure

Author:

HAH MD, RAYMOND on October 22, 2017 21:48 PDT

Authenticated By:

HAH MD, RAYMOND on October 26, 2017 07:11 PDT KH-USC, Inpatient, 10/16/2017 - 10/26/2017

Encounter info: Contributor system:

* Final Report *

Operative/Procedure

DATE OF SERVICE: 10/16/2017

Patient Name:

Medical Record #:

Date of Birth: 07/06/1956

SURGEON: Raymond Hah, M.D.

CO-SURGEON: Frank Acosta, M.D.

ASSISTANT: Ben Strickland, M.D.

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS:

- Thoracolumbar kyphosis secondary to compression fractures.
- 2. Thoracolumbar compression fractures.
- 3. Chronic back and leg pain.
- 4. Sagittal plane spinal imbalance.
- 5. History of prior thoracolumbar kyphoplasty.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS:

- 1. Thoracolumbar kyphosis secondary to compression fractures.
- 2. Thoracolumbar compression fractures.
- 3. Chronic back and leg pain.
- 4. Sagittal plane spinal imbalance.
- 5. History of prior thoracolumbar kyphoplasty.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE:

- 1. T4 to pelvis posterior spinal fusion with instrumentation.
- 2. Harvesting of iliac crest autograft for spinal fusion.
- 3. T11-12, T12-L1 and L1-2 posterior column osteotomies which are Smith-Peterson osteotomies.
- 4. Use of local autograft for spinal fusion.
- 5. Manipulation of the spine under anesthesia.
- 6. Use of intraoperative neuromonitoring.



Page 1 of 5 (Continued) Operative Report

* Final Report *

- 7. Use of intraoperative fluoroscopy with interpretation.
- 8. Use of intraoperative frameless stereotactic CT
- Use of morcellized allograft for spinal fusion.
- 10. Use of osteoinductive agent for spinal fusion.
- 11. Reconstruction of interspinous ligament with semitendinosus allograft.

ANESTHESIA: General endotracheal tube.

INDICATIONS FOR PROCEDURE: a 61-year-old male with a history of the above mentioned diagnoses. He failed conservative nonoperative treatment and elected to proceed with surgery after thorough discussion of the risks, benefits and alternatives. Surgical consent was signed and documented in the chart prior to the procedure.

Due to the complexity of the case, I was requested by Dr. Frank Acosta to assist as co-surgeon as there was no qualified resident available to perform in this regard. We simultaneously did our respective sides of the procedure. I performed the left sided as he performed the right side.

PROCEDURE: After the patient was properly identified and informed consent was confirmed, he was brought to the operating room and general endotracheal tube anesthesia was induced without incident. He received preoperative antibiotics. He was positioned prone on the Jackson table with all pressure points appropriately padded. The back was shaved, prepped and draped in the usual sterile fashion. A final timeout was performed.

A #10 blade was used to make a midline incision. A combination of electrocautery and self-retaining retractors were used to dissect to expose bilateral lamina transverse process, facets from T4-L5. In addition, the bilateral sacral ala and iliac crest were dissected and exposed with handheld and self-retaining retractors and electrocautery.

A 3 x 3 x 3 cm portion of iliac crest bone was harvested bilaterally with a 0.50 osteotome which was safe for use as iliac crest autograph in later spinal fusion.

Next, using standard anatomic landmarks, pedicle screws were placed bilaterally from T4-S1. Screw tracks were created, tapped and appropriately-sized screws were inserted. All neuromonitoring remained stable. Bilateral iliac bolts were also placed. Using anatomic landmarks, the screw tracts were created, palpated, tapped and appropriate-sized screws were inserted. Of note, T12 and L1 these screws were not placed as these were the level of compression fractures and they were not able to be placed. At T11 there was a screw on the left but left out on the right.



Page 2 of 5 (Continued) Operative Report * Final Report *

Next, a spinous process clamp was attached at the L5 spinous process and the T10 spinous process, a frame was attached to the spinous process clamps and the intraoperative CT scanner was brought into position. After a series of intraoperative localization fluoroscopic images, a series of intraoperative frameless stereotactic CT navigation scans were obtained from T4 to the pelvis. All instruments were registered to the reference frame and frameless stereotactic CT navigation system. Once the CT scans had been obtained the placement of the screws were reassessed. The left T4 screw was in the lateral position. This was repositioned using the frameless stereotactic CT navigation system and registered instruments. The right-sided iliac bolt was repositioned in a more medial position as it was noted to have breached the outer cortex. The right-sided L5-S1 screws were placed using the frameless stereotactic CT navigation system and registered instruments. The screw tracks created, palpated and appropriate-sized screws inserted. All neuromonitoring remained stable and in the L1 screws they all stimulated above triggered EMG threshold.

Next, the spinous processes from T8-L4 were harvested with Leksell rongeur and morcellized for use in spinal fusion as harvested local autograft.

At this point we began with our posterior column osteotomies. We did this at the T11-12, T12-L1 and L1-2 levels in the following fashion: A high speed drill was used to perform bilateral laminotomies. Bilateral superior and inferior facetectomies were performed with a combination of high speed drill and Kerrison rongeur. The osteotomy was carried lateral with Kerrison rongeur and the underlying ligamentum flavum was removed. Adequate decompression and completion of the osteo was confirmed through the Woodson dissector and hemostasis was obtained with Surgiflo and bipolar electrocautery.

In a similar fashion, we did this at T12-L1 and L1-2 for a total of 3 Smith-Peterson osteotomies. Again, a high speed drill was used to perform a laminotomy. Bilaterally the underlying ligamentum flavum was removed with Kerrison rongeur. Bilateral inferior and superior facetectomies were performed with a combination of high speed drill and Kerrison rongeur and was carried laterally. Completion of the osteotomy was confirmed and the Woodson dissector and hemostasis obtained with Surgiflo and bipolar electrocautery.

The interspinous ligament was reconstructed at the superior aspect of the construct by reinforcing a section of semitendinosus allograft with a #2 fiber loop and weaving this from approximately T3-6.

Appropriate-sized rods were sized, cut, contoured and secured to





Operative Report * Final Report *

the pedicle screws first on the left of the appropriate set screws, a cantilever force was applied to the rod across the posterior column osteotomy site as to reduce the patient's kyphosis. All neuromonitoring remained stable. The rod was then secured to the pedicle screws from T4 to the pelvis and all of these were final tightened. Next, on the right side an appropriate-sized rod was sized, cut, contoured and secured to the pedicle screws from T4 to the pelvis using appropriate set screws. In a similar fashion a cantilever maneuver was again applied across the osteotomy site as to reduce the patient's kyphosis entailed manipulation of the spine under anesthesia. All neuromonitoring remained stable. Facet screws were final tightened. The wound was pulse lavaged with 6 liters of dilute bacitracin. The remaining facet joints, lamina and transverse processes from T4 to the pelvis were decorticated with a high speed drill and grafted with a combination of 2 large Infuse osteoinductive BMP kits as well as 80 mL of morcellized Osteocel autograft and 60 mL of cancellous autograft chips as well as the previous harvested local autograft and harvested iliac crest autograft.

Vancomycin and tobramycin powder were applied to the paraspinal muscles and the wound was closed in layer over two 19 Blake drains. A #1 PDS for the fascia, 2-0 Vicryl for the subdermal layers and staples for the skin. The wound was dressed with sterile dressings. The patient was returned to the supine position. All neuromonitoring remained stable.

During the case, anesthesia team attempted transfusion of the patient multiple times with each attempt resulting in profound hypotension. At the end of the procedure, the patient was unstable in terms of his heart rate and blood pressure and so our closure proceeded rapidly and the patient was then returned to the supine position and the anesthesia team continued to stabilize the patient. He required advanced resuscitation including series of cardiopulmonary resuscitation. All neuromonitoring remained stable throughout the entirety of this. Once stabilized by the anesthesia team, he was taken intubated to the ICU in critical condition. All sponge and needle counts were correct x2.

Again, due to the complexity and magnitude of the case and the patient's spinal deformity, I was requested by Dr. Acosta to assist as co-surgeon as there was no qualified resident to serve in this regard.

RH/mk

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Page 4 of 5 (Continued)

Operative Report * Final Report *

Signature Line Electronically Signed On 10/26/17 07:11 AM PDT

RAYMOND HAH

Page 5 of 5 (End of Report)

Exhibit 31

SURGICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY BILLING SLIP

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	1	Ceck H	ospital of USC	_			DOS:		
			San Pablo Street			<u>ARN</u>	FIN: (

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End 10NM 2025, remaining SpEM6 Silent Surgeon informed & Aware No lasting impation/Fibrilation potentials the Acknowledges "OK Thank You!"

Facial Nerve Monitoring

	B /// 10/			D	OB: OS:				
Date surgeon	9-14-17 Mala C Treas								
Procedure	Right Parotidectory Adam Ibrahim CNIM			z F	IN:				
Tech ,	Alan Horshim CNIM			M.				-	
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	Adam Ibrahim 542-685 2679								
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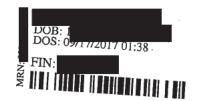


Physician Orders

Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring (IONM)

Approx Date of Surgery:	9-18-17		
DOB: 1 DOS: 09/17/2017 01:38		*Date of Birth:	12/22/7b
*Ordering Physician Signature:	7	2	9-18-17 Date
*Ordering Physician:	Frinted Name	un Llun	





Service Verification Form

Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring (IONM)

Date of Service:	9-18-17	1
Hospital:	Keck USC	
Surgeon:	Dr. Kokot	
Medsurant Neuromonitorist:	todan Ibrahim REPT (JIM	
•	IM Out: 2300 orto Closure. on dismissly 1011M tollowing Tumor Excisize	a WFinal T-EMG)
Facility Representative Signat	ure: X KNYLM	9-18-17
Facility Representative Name	Printed Name	Date

Medsurant Contact for Billing Questions and PO Numbers:
Kristen Renninger | (484) 351-8459 x 223 | HospitalAR@MedsurantHoldings.com

Local Account Executives:

Grant Bechtold | (310) 569-8429 | GBechtold@MedsurantHoldings.com Gina Cervantes | (310) 956-8269 | Gina@MedsurantMonitoring.com

Case Scheduling:

(949) 613-4743 | CAscheduling@medsurantmonitoring.com

^{*} Please refer to IONM Medical Report and Invoice for detail of services provided and facility fees *

Cheongsiatmoy, Justin

From:

Matthews, Angelique

Sent:

Thursday, September 28, 2017 8:28 AM

To:

Cheongsiatmov, Justin

Subject:

FW: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Attachments:

DR KOKOT.pdf;

KOKOT.pdf;

IONM Billing Sheet 091817 DR KOKOT.pdf;

Event Log 091817 DR KOKOT.pdf

From: Adam Ibrahim [mailto:

Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 4:52 PM

To: Matthews, Angelique

Subject: Re: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Angelique,

Forgive me, but I sent you all the documents I have for Dr. Kokot's case. Which was a NIM machine only case. I was told by Chris Hanson that there was no remote oversight, nor Medical Report for these cases. Just the handwritten Event Log and Tech Billing Sheet.

I've attached what I have again. Again there was no neurologist oversight.

Please contact me by phone with any questions.

Thank you,

Adam Ibrahim R. EP T, CNIM Clinical Supervisor Medsurant Monitoring





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From: Matthews, Angelique <

Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 3:16:20 PM

To: Adam Ibrahim

Subject: RE: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Hello,

Can you please do the report for the case that you covered?

Thank you!

Angelique Matthews

From: Adam Ibrahim

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 4:32 PM

To: Matthews, Angelique <

Cc: Micah Gunr

Subject: Re: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Angelique,

Regarding Medsurant Monitoring cases on 09/18:

1.

Surgeon: Dr Wang Tech: M. Gunn RP: Dr. Jon Chen **Documents sent

2.

Surgeon: Dr. Kokot Tech: A. Ibrahim

RP: None (NIM monitoring only)

**No documents sent via email as this was a paper only recording with no remote oversight.

I'll include a copy of all documentation for the Dr. Kokot case now, just in case.

Please let me know if we have satisfied your needs ©

Thank you,

Adam Ibrahim R. EP T, CNIM Clinical Supervisor Medsurant Monitoring Cell: (562) 685-2679





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From: Adam Ibrahim

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 2:55:48 PM

To: Matthews, Angelique

Cc: Micah Gunn

Subject: RE: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Angelique,

I will look into it and get back to you ASAP. Apologies for any confusion or delay.

Thank you,

Adam Ibrahim REPT, CNIM

On Sep 22, 2017 2:25 PM, "Matthews, Angelique"	wrote:
Hello	

I have a case from him that was done by Dr. Wang, could he have also done the case by Dr. Kokot? The OR report has your name on it so that's why I thought it would have been you to do that case.

Thank you,

Angelique Matthews

From: Adam Ibrahim

Sent: Friday, September 22, 2017 1:57 PM

To: Matthews, Angelique <

Cc: Micah Gunn

Subject: RE: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC

Hello Angelique,

That would be Micah Gunn.

Micah, Please email the Cascade file, Chat log and USC Medical report to Angelique for your case with Dr. Che 9/18/17.
Thank you, Adam Ibrahim REPT, CNIM Clinical Supervisor
On Sep 22, 2017 12:58 PM, "Matthews, Angelique" < Hello,
Did you do a case here on the 18 th ? If you did can you please send me the data file and note.
Thank you, Angelique Matthews
From: Adam Ibrahim Sent: Tuesday, September 12, 2017 9:10 PM To: Matthews, Angelique < Cc: Gonzalez, Andres Subject: Dr. Chen Room 25 Left And Right Craniotomies @ Keck USC
Hello Angelique,
Please find the attached Cascade file, Chatlog, and Medical Report for our smooth case today with Dr. Thomas Chen. Let me know if any further information is required.
Thank you,
Adam Ibrahim R. EP T, CNIM Clinical Supervisor Medsurant Monitoring Cell:

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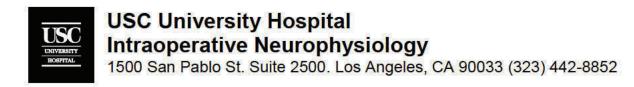
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Exhibit 32



DATE OF STUDY: 9/8/2008

STUDY #:

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: Uttam Sinha M.D.

PATIENT HISTORY: 76 yo male with a neck mass

MONITORING MODALITIES: Cranial bilateral (95868)

RESULTS: During neck mass resection the recurrent laryngeal nerve is monitored.

Electrodes were put in place prior to surgery and removed postoperatively. During anesthesia induction, recording electrodes were placed endotracheally at the level of the vocal cords, and the OR physicians were promptly made aware of any spontaneous discharges suggesting irritation of the relevant nerves.

2 hours were spent monitoring. The surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any changes.



ANDRES A. GONZALEZ, M.D.

Electronic signature 10/24/2008 12:34:34 PM



USC University Hospital Intraoperative Neurophysiology 1500 San Pablo St. Suite 2500. Los Angeles, CA 90033 (323) 442-8852

EVENT LOG

Time	Text
10:40	Begin incision
10:55	Exposure
11:00	Surgeon asked if we have significant activity
11:08	Removed neck mass
11:30	End monitoring

Exhibit 33

DATE OF STUDY:

01/06/2009

STUDY #:

 $\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times$

REFERRING PHYSICIAN:

Dennis Maceri, M.D.

PATIENT HISTORY: This is a 43-year-old male with a left parotid mass diagnosed with left pleomorphic parotid adenoma.

RESULTS: During the left parotidectomy, the facial nerve was monitored. Electrodes were put in place prior to surgery and removed postoperatively. After anesthesia induction, recording electrodes were placed subcutaneously in the orbicularis oris and orbicularis oculi and masseter muscles, and the OR physicians were promptly made aware of any spontaneous discharges suggesting irritation of the relevant nerves.

Stimulation of the cranial nerve produced physiologic responses in the orbicularis oris, orbicularis oculi, and masseter in order to help the surgeon identify various neural structures.

Approximately 3 hours were spent monitoring. The surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any changes.

ANDRES GONZALEZ, M.D.

DATE 1 23 09 TIME 02

Dictated by: DHIRAJ JEYANADARAJAN, M.D.

md

D: 01/21/2009 9:20 A T: 01/21/2009 2:18 P

J: XXXXXX

CC:

USC UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL 1500 San Pablo Street Los Angeles, CA 90033

CRANIAL NERVE MONITORING

MR #
ACCOUNT #
387850

Neurophysiology Department

	te 1/0/09 I ANXIETY RELATED TO PERC	CEIVED THR	EAT TO BIOLOGIC INTEGR	TY SECONDARY TO INVASI	VE PROCEDURE		
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-	Surgery/Consent	☐ Anxiou		C Leasure.			
-	Date C Surgeon	☐ Confus	☐ Unresponsive sed ☐ Disoriented	Limited		Visual Deficit	
	Verified by	Alert	☐ Sedated			Chinese Vietnamese	
M		Drows		Other			
Ξ	Patient Guardian/Parent Physician Medical Record		Abuse History Drug Abuse Hist	ory			
35	7	Other Fa	actors	Iransiators name			
Щ	II RISK FOR INFECTION I	RELATED	TO INVASIVE PROCE	DURES			
REASSES	→ No Factors Identified See Pro			Concurrent Disease Process	Infectious Pr	ocess	
¥	III RISK FOR INJURY OR I		ENT		Da		
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	Preop Skin Condition War		ry Intact Co	ol Pale Diaphoret	tic Other		
	☐ Rash, Lesions, Bruise, Swellin	ng Site/	/Description	Pale Diaphoret	es lead	still in chost	
	Risk Factors None Card	liac] Hx	of Venous thromboemboli	sm Pacemaker Obe	esity 🗋 Edema	☐ Diabetes ☐ Immunosuppression	
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	ROM Limitations None Notes	W	Plant 3 removed	(1)-	_		
				RN Signature	1	Time	
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	OR Protocol explained to patien	nt	Ø	Patient encouraged to ask of	questions & verba	Lize concerns	
	Conveyed canng supportive atti	itude, initiate	ed comfort measures 🛮	Pt acknowledged preop tead	iching DR	emained with patient during induction	
	Siher						
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z/	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants ☐ None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site	ee Implant	Type/Size	Alcohol Dry prior to	draping Poth	er <u>Albanep</u> site Latt fact. Removed dutput <u>ear ha</u>	
LION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants	ee Implant	Type/Size Tracking Log		draping Poth	er Chranepsite Latt face Removed dutput	
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NTATION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants □ None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site □ Dressing □ Permatent Therapeutic Device □ THE OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ■ ESU / ARGON	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRAYLE and S OF INJURY, RELATED	EM2e Bandage Applied By	draping Poth ☐ Calheter	Removed dutput	
MENTATION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants □ None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site Dressing <u>Permakan</u> Therapeutic Device TII OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON ID # STUMMIPPACLO! #	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRAYLE and S OF INJURY, RELATED	EM2E Bandage Applied By TO POSITIONING, EXTRAN	draping Poth Catheter	Removed dutput	
EMENTATION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants □ None ☑ Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site □ Dressing <u>Permahan</u> Therapeutic Device **III OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON 10 # \$ JUMMIP ad 10 # _ 0 V Bipolar # 1234/11	FROM S &	Type/Size	EM2e Bandwyc Applied By TO POSITIONING, EXTRAN OSITIONING Lateral R L Jaco	draping Poth Catheter For E	Outside Vendor CAND EQUIPMENT OTHER SCDS Thigh Call BOTT	
LEMENTATION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By _ Implants □ None ☑ Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site □ Dressing □ Problem ☐ Therapeutic Device ☐ THE ESU / ARGON ☐ PACL OF THE PACL OF # 10 # 20 HOUSE ☐ APC ☐ AP	FROM S &	Type/Size	Applied By TO POSITIONING, EXTRANOSITIONING Lateral R L Jac	draping Poth Catheter For Catheter REOUS OBJECTS ckknife PAS	Removed dutput	
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/ IMPLEMENTATION	Urinary Catheter Inserted By / Implants	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRULE and S OF INJURY, RELATED Prone Luhotomy Stirrups Lahotomy Stirrups Safety Strap/Site A Arm on Arm Board	Applied By TO POSITIONING EXTRAMOSITIONING Lateral R L Jacob Boot Knee Sling MSS Tarjata Warm Zir	draping Poth Catheter Fo F NEOUS OBJECTS ckknife PAS/ Antic	Removed dutput	
-	Urinary Catheter Inserted By Implants None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site Dressing Permahan Therapeutic Device 111 OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON 10 # S	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRAVIC And S OF INJURY, RELATED Prone Divid Hoad Lithotomy Stirrups D Arm on Arm Board Arm Jucked at Side	Applied By TO POSITIONING EXTRAMOSITIONING Lateral R L Jac Boot Knee Sling MSS Tar Msz Warm ZR ZL By ZR ZL By	draping Poth Catheter Fo C KEOUS OBJECTS Ckknife PAS Antic Lase CLASE	COULSIDE VENDOR COULSI	
-	Urinary Catheter Inserted By Implants None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site Pressing Permakens Therapeutic Device III OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON ID # SUMMER - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON ID # SUMMER - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON ID # SUMMER - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON ID # SUMMER - PATIENT FREE EQU / ARGON ID # SUME	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRULE and S OF INJURY, RELATED Prone Light of Honor Safety Strap/Site Of Arm on Arm Board Arm Jucked at Side It linar Nerves Padde	Applied By	draping Doth Catheter Fo Catheter REOUS OBJECTS Ckknife PASI Ckknife Anticase Blanket Lase The Lase Character Catheter Articles Catheter Arti	GAND EQUIPMENT OTHER SCDs Thight Calf Color Fargon CO2 Yag ser Safety Proteer Implements A Portable Fluoro Time Ing / Cooling DNA Water	
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-	Urinary Catheter Inserted By Implants None Yes, Se Packing/Drains/Site Dressing Permahan Therapeutic Device 111 OUTCOME - PATIENT FREE ESU / ARGON 10 # JUNIOP PAGL OF # OUTCOME OF THE PAGL OF	FROM S &	Type/Size Tracking Log GRULE and S OF INJURY, RELATED Supine Prone Lithotomy Stirrups Lithotomy Stirrups Lithotomy Stirrups Arm on Arm Board Arm Jucked at Side Il Vinar Nerves Padde Authority Stirrups Positioned By M. Form P. I.	Applied By TO POSITIONING, EXTRANOSITIONING Lateral R L Jac Boot Knee Sling MSS Might Warm AR SEL By BROWN Alignment Mail MANS, Clavis, he Mans, Clavis, h	draping Doth Catheter Fo REOUS OBJECTS ckknife Antic Blanket Lase Lase Antic Lase Aran Aran	GAND EQUIPMENT OTHER SCDs Thigh Call or Argon CO2 Yag ser Safety Protect Implements Portable Fluoro Time	
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DATE OF OPERATION:

01/06/2009

SURGEON:

Dennis Maceri, M.D.

ASSISTANT:

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS:

Left pleomorphic adenoma.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS:

Left pleomorphic adenoma.

PROCEDURE:

Left superficial parotidectomy with removal of pleomorphic adenoma with dissection and preservation of the facial nerve.

FINDINGS:

- 1. Well-encapsulated mass in the anterior portion of the lateral lobe.
- 2. Facial nerve completely dissected, clean without any abnormality, stimulated well at the end of the case.

PROCEDURE:

After induction of general endotracheal anesthesia, the table was turned 180 degrees, and the left side of the face and neck were prepped and draped in the usual fashion. We made a modification of the Blair incision where we went into the pre-auricular sulcus but then went back up over the mastoid tip in a facelift-type of incision to prevent dropping the limb down. The incision was then made through skin and subcutaneous tissues, and following that, we went ahead and elevated flaps in the fat plane between the skin in the parotid fascia. Once the skin flaps were elevated, we began dissecting in the pre-auricular area. First we dissected down the external auditory canal cartilage into the region of the tragal pointer. Once that was dissected, we then turned posteriorly and went back to the mastoid tip, elevating the fascia and soft tissues above the mastoid tip until we identified the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Once that was accomplished, we dissected inferiorly, cutting the great auricular nerve until we reached the area into the region inferior to the tail of the parotid. We then turned back towards the area of the tragal pointer and dissected in the area that was just beneath the tympanomastoid In this region, we identified the main trunk of the facial nerve.

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It was stimulated with 0.5 milliamps.

After the main trunk was dissected, we went ahead and traced it out and sequentially identified, dissected, and preserved all branches of the facial nerve, starting with the cervical, marginal mandibular, and zygomaticotemporal. There was a small branch coming out just past the pes. It went right into the region of the tumor. It had to be sacrificed, but it most likely represented an arcade. As we worked from inferior to superior, we had the tumor constantly in our field of vision and into palpation, and as we elevated the superficial lobe of the parotid, each branch was dissected out. As we got around anteriorly, the tumor was actually a little larger and a little more anteriorly based than I had originally appreciated. It was actually laying on a part of masseter muscle fascia. This was completely cleaned, and we finally, after dissecting out the zygomatic temporal branch, were able to remove the soft tissues with Harmonic Scalpel. All of the dissection was carried out with Harmonic Scalpel and bipolar cautery. Ligature clips were used where necessary for hemostasis. Once we separated the entire lateral lobe, hemostasis was obtained with bipolar cautery and ligature clips. The wound was irrigated with saline. The nerve was stimulated 1 more time at 0.5 milliamps with all branches responding appropriately, and we then went ahead and sprayed Tisseel spray into the into the wound. We then took a piece of thick AlloDerm, 4 x 7 cm, and placed it on the portion of the and rolled up a portion of it to fit into the facial nerve and sulcus was created in the anterior part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. With that complete, we began the closure. The pre-auricular area was closed by first putting a deep layer of interrupted 5-0 Vicryl followed by interrupted 6-0 nylon in the pretragal area and in the region of the lobule. Then 5-0 nylon interrupted was used in the posterior part. A large mastoid pressure dressing was applied . Sponge and needle counts were correct . Blood loss was approximately 150 mL. He received approximately 1500 mL of crystalloid solution. The patient was then awakened, extubated, and transferred to the recovery room with stable vital signs.

Dennis	Maceri,	M.D.	
dATE _		TIME	

Dictated by: Dennis Maceri, M.D.

pre

D: 01/06/2009 2:28 P

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T: 01/06/2009 6:00 P

J: XXXXXX

CC: Dennis Maceri, M.D.

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MR#
ACCOUNT #:

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Authenticated by DENNIS MACERI, M.D. On 1/12/09 8:33:22 AM

Exhibit 34

USC UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL GENERAL IOM POLICIES

DEPARTMENT:	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	Policy #:		9-10	7	
SUBJECT:			EFFECTIVE DATE: 01/01/2008			
	GENERAL POLICIES	REVISED DATE:				
		AUTHORIZED APPROVAL:				
PERSONNEL	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY STAFF					
COVERED:		PAGE: 1			OF	8

PURPOSE

To ensure the standard of practice for intraoperative monitoring for all procedures is followed.

DEFINITION

Intraoperative Monitoring (IOM) is a set of tests that measure central and peripheral nervous system function during a surgical procedure. For these tests needle electrodes are placed in the scalp, neck, and extremities for recording and stimulation. During these tests waveforms are digitally acquired and recorded. These waveforms are then monitored to assess neurological function.

GENERAL POLICY-IOM USE

- 1. To perform these tests, a physician's order is required.
- 2. Only qualified technical personnel may perform the tests.
- 3. All technical personnel must be under supervision by the IOM supervisor and an IOM physician.

GENERAL IOM PROCEDURE FOR ALL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

- 1. Arrive to the case at least 15 minutes prior to the scheduled start time and place the computer system to allow for direct connection to the network for remote monitoring. When necessary, patient history and physical can be obtained in pre-op.
- 2. Before each case, there should be a good understanding of the neural pathway at risk and the appropriate monitoring modalities to use to monitor that case. However, one should always ASK THE SURGEON which structures are at risk and if needed, modify one of the existing protocols to include these structures. When possible always include a level above as a control, the level of interest and a level below the neural structure at risk during this particular operation. Whenever there is a doubt about what areas to monitor have the IOM supervisor or physician involved.
- 3. One should confer with anesthesia as to the suggested protocol needed for optimal monitoring. If there is a question as to what to monitor please contact the IOM supervisor or physician.
- 4. Only disposable needle electrodes should be used. Placement of all needle electrodes must be done after patient induction, either during or immediately following patient intubation.
- 5. One should log relevant events and communications with the surgeon including the surgeons response when applicable. Also, include relevant physiological variables (e.g. blood pressure, temperature), anesthetic agents and levels during the different stages of the procedure or when changes in the waveforms are seen.

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- 6. Establishing baselines;
 - A. Baseline values should be established after induction has been complete.
 - B. Baseline values should be re-established or changed as needed, for example, after exposure or when depth of anesthesia changes.
 - C. Any limitations or deficits found in the baseline data should be discussed with the IOM supervisor or physician and then the surgeons notified of any monitoring limitations.
- 7. When monitoring SSEPs maintain inhaled agents at 0.5 MAC up to 1.0 MAC . For MEPs, a minimum of 3-4 twitches are needed to obtain a response. Maintain inhaled agents at 0.5 MAC or less (see table).
- 8. If monitoring EMG one should have at least 4 twitches. Document either "no muscle relaxant given since induction" or number of twitches.
- 9. Always contact the IOM supervisor or physician when a significant event occurs.
- Remove all electrodes before the patient awakes. Dispose all needle electrodes in the appropriate sharp waste containers.
- 11. Place billing and reports into the neurophysiology box within 3 hours after the case.
- 12. A report should be submitted 72 hours after the case.

EQUIPMENT USE AND MAINTENANCE

All medical equipment used in IOM is maintained in an appropriate and safe manner in compliance with all Keck USC Hospital policies as well as with all manufacturer recommendations. All equipment must receive yearly Electrical Safety Inspections which are done by the Keck USC Biomedical department

Specific Equipment Responsibilities for the Cadwell Elite IOM system and Medtronic NIM system:

- 1. IOM technologist will perform routine cleaning, minor repair, part replacement, troubleshooting, software upgrades, and data archiving.
- 2. Vendor (Cadwell and Medtronic) performs annual PM as per the service contract.
- 3. Biomedical personnel will do an annual electrical safety inspection, certification of electrical safety, and maintain all records of such inspections

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SPECIFIC IOM POLICIES

A. Staffing policies

- 1. All new IOM technologists must pass through an initial orientation and training period before being granted IOM privileges. This period includes a general orientation for all new Keck USC employees, fire safety training, IT and Kronos access, and general OR orientation and supervision by the IOM Supervisor and Medical Director. The duration of the training period will be determined by the IOM Supervisor and Medical Director, and will vary depending on the experience and skill level of the technologist.
- 2. All privileges and performance is reviewed annually by the IOM Supervisor and Medical Director.
- 3. One IOM technologist will be on-call at all times unless excused by the IOM Supervisor, in which case a back up on-call technologist will be arranged.
- 4. The use of a per-diem IOM technologist will be determined by the IOM Supervisor and Medical Director, however, per-diem employees are not to take on-call responsibilities.

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B. Interpretation policy (include information on who interprets, when they interpret, and on report generation)

EMG Interpretation- For all lumbar cases, EMG monitoring should be provided. Strict clinical interpretation of significant activity should be referred to the IOM physician. However IOM personnel should communicate to the surgeon all activity that is considered significant.

Significant EMG activity includes the following (See TABLE 4);

- A. EMG bursts that are closely correlated with manipulation of neural structures.
- B. Onset of trains of firing at the time of manipulation of neural structures.
- C. Increase in intensity of EMG trains at the time of manipulation.
- D. Bursts of activity at the time of pedicle hole drilling.
- E. Myokymic potentials which usually signify injury to the associated nerve.

EMG activity that is not likely to be significant;

- A. Continuous low-level firing uncorrelated to surgical activity.
- B. EMG activity correlated to irrigation
- C. Abnormal spontaneous activity such as fibrillations and positive waves.

TcMEP Interpretation and Troubleshooting- Strict clinical interpretation of TcMEPs should be referred to the IOM physician. However IOM personnel should communicate to the surgeon all findings that are considered significant.

- A. Anesthetics- All TcMEP procedures should ideally be done using a TIVA protocol. However, in practice, moderate use of inhalational agent can be tolerated (up to 0.5 MAC). The use of inhalational agent has a strong suppression of all TcMEP responses, and can introduce significant variability of all responses throughout the surgical procedure.
 - 1) Inhalational agents- a strong dose dependent suppression.
 - 2) Neuromuscular agents- generally used for intubation, remind the anesthesia staff that, ideally, only a small bolus should be used with a short acting time course. The important factor is that baseline responses cannot be obtained until the initial bolus has been metabolized. Occasionally, muscle relaxant will be necessary during the procedure, always document this.
 - B. Stimulation troubleshooting
 - 1) Always check both stimulation polarities for all recording montages.
 - 2) Check and adjust the position of the electrodes if necessary.
 - 3) Increase the stimulus by adjusting both the amplitude and varying the number of pulses and pulse interval.
 - C. Recording troubleshooting
 - 1) Has the anesthetic been altered during the procedure? There is a tendency to accumulate with hypothermia, ischemia, elderly, high infusion rates, and long surgeries. Check muscle relaxation using both anesthesia monitoring and TOF monitoring at the hand.
 - 2) Are there intact control responses, if appropriate?
 - 3) Is there a stimulus train artifact present in the recordings?
 - D. Loss of signal troubleshooting
 - 1) What is the quality of the signal earlier, amplitude, level of stimulus?
 - 2) What confounding factors are present, noise, anesthesia?
 - 3) What is the rate of change, gradual or suddenly.

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- 4) Are there correlations to surgical manipulations?
- 5) Does the change correlate with SSEP changes?

ALARM CRITERIA

These alarm criteria are dependent upon a number of factors. These include 1) response variability, 2) anesthetic usage, 3) the presence or absence of pre-existing neurologic injury, 4) the rate of response change, and 5) surgical events at the time of change. These criteria must be taken into account when intervention is a consideration.

SSEP MONITORING

Decreased greater

than 85%

LEVEL 3

SSEF WONTO	<u>KING</u>			
	AMPLITUDE CHANGE	LATENCY CHANGE		RESPONSE
LEVEL 1	Decreased up to 30%	increased up to 5%		Minor fluctuation No warning to the surgeon No intervention needed
LEVEL 2	Decreased 30-50%	increased 5- 10%	consult	Warning to surgeon of mild adverse changes may be necessary, with the IOM physician if needed Intervention optional
LEVEL 3	Decreased 50-75%	increased 10-20%		Warning to the surgeon of moderate degree of adverse change Intervention desirable
LEVEL 4	Decreased greater than 75%	increased greater than 20%		Warning to the surgeon of severe adverse change Intervention necessary
TCMEP MONIT	ORING			
	AMPLITUDE CHANGE	THRESHOLD CHANGE		RESPONSE
LEVEL 1	Decreased up to 30-50%			Minor fluctuation No warning to the surgeon No intervention needed
LEVEL 2	Decreased 50-85%		consult	Warning to surgeon of mild adverse changes may be necessary, with the IOM physician if needed

Greater than 100mV

Intervention optional

Warning to the surgeon of

severe adverse change Intervention necessary

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C. Infection control

- 1. Sterile areas should always be respected and non-sterile personnel should minimize their activity around those areas.
- 2. Proper surgical attire should be worn, including scrubs, hat, mask, appropriate eye care and shoe covers.
- 3. Neuromonitors and ancillary equipment such as cables and the electrode jackbox should be cleaned with a high-level disinfectant after each case
- 4. All equipment used in the OR should be properly isolated electrically and protected in from contamination or exposure to body fluids.
- 5. Gloves should be routinely worn in high-risk areas such as the ICU and OR arenas, particularly when touching patients with wounds, bloody areas, and other secretions or excretions present. Gloves should also be worn when handling any neuromonitoring item soiled by bodily fluids (e. g., electrodes, patient cables). Disposable, subdermal, needle electrodes when used should be disposed inthe appropriate manner for sharp objects.
- 6. Reusable, needle electrodes should be washed, soaked in Clorox (1:10 solution) for 10-15 minute, packaged, and taken to sterile processing for steam sterilization.
- 7. Intraoperative neuromonitoring personnel should adhere to standard precautions which guard against the risk of accidental exposure to blood and body fluids, and be informed about contraction of and inoculation against Hepatitis B.

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D. Electrical safety

Evaluation of leakage current and inspection of the overall electrical integrity of the equipment should be completed 2-3 times a year (or as per the biomedical engineering protocol at your institution), or at any time faulty or malfunctioning equipment is suspected. All electrodes used in the O.R. must comply with Subclause 56.3 (c) of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standard 6 (Federal Register 1997). The 1.5 mm or 1.0 mm covered connector electrode (DIN safety connectors or female electrode) meets this standard.

E. Quality improvement

The Hospital Leadership has adopted the methodology P.D.C.A. model for performance improvement. P.D.C.A. is the acronym for Plan Do Check Act and DMAIC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve and Control) lean processes. Communication is open and dynamic on a daily basis. We have weekly lab meetings to discuss any notable performance issues on our IOM service and any improvement suggestions. Biweekly educational seminars provide quality improvement on the topics discussed. Annual performance reviews of all personnel provide individualized areas to improve.

F. Continuing education for staff

We have established a biweekly educational seminar on various IOM topics. These topics include neurosurgical procedures including instrumentation, techniques and anatomy, clinical neurophysiology topics sourced from various relevant journals, recently published clinical IOM studies, and other various technical IOM topics. These educational seminars will be 0.5 hours per seminar, and so one hour total per month, and will be documented on a log with time, date and topic of discussion. These hours will be used for continuing education hours for CNIM personnel.

Occasionally our personnel will attend regional and national meetings which include Cadwell IOM workshops, WSET, ASET, ASNM, ACNS meetings and others. Generally these meetings provide 10-15 continuing education units which can be applied toward CNIM re-certification.

Other forms of continuing education include direct OR training by the technical and/or the medical director on various new or developing IOM monitoring techniques and/or new surgical approaches. Some examples include, APS (aperiodic stimulation) monitoring of the spinal accessory nerve during radical neck dissections, facial nerve anastomoses, direct brainstem recording of the cochlear nucleus, etc.

G. Training for new equipment

This is accomplished by didactic in-office training by equipment representatives or by using manuals. We use handson training in the OR by equipment representatives or by the technical director.

DEPARTMENT:	NEUROPHYSIOLOGY	Policy #: 9-107				
SUBJECT:	INTRA-OP MONITORING – GENERAL POLICIES	EFFECTIVE DATE:		01/01/2008		
		REVISED DATE:				
		Page	8		OF	8

H. Training for new types of surgeries/types of monitoring

Direct training in the OR is performed by the technical and/or the medical director on various new or developing IOM monitoring techniques and/or new surgical approaches. Some examples include, APS (aperiodic stimulation) monitoring of the spinal accessory nerve during radical neck dissections, facial nerve anastomoses, direct brainstem recording of the cochlear nucleus, etc.

I. Emergency coverage

We have three full time technologists who rotate call weeks to cover emergency add-on cases throughout the week and on weekends. If more personnel are required we use per-diem technologists and third-party monitoring companies which we are contracted with.

J. Policy on record retention

We store our physical records in secure file cabinets stored onsite for at least five years and then they are moved to an outside storage facility by Keck Hospital. Our digital records are downloaded from data acquisition systems daily, and they are backed up weekly into a dedicated network drive that is on our secure Keck Hospital intranet server.

Effective/Revision Dates for Policy # <insert policy number>

Effective: 06/28/05 PIC

Revised: 01/01/08 (reviewed)

Keywords: IOM, ABR, SSEP, MEP, TcMEP, EMG

Exhibit 35



USC University Hospital Intraoperative Neurophysiology 1500 San Pablo St. Suite 2500. Los Angeles, CA 90033 (323) 442-8852

EVENT LOG

Time	Text
07:47:58	pt in the room
08:15:28	bite block placed
08:19:31	dr Hsiieh asked about baseline " we have uppers and lowers ssep
08:29:19	pt still under muscle relaxed
08:53:21	Begin Incision
08:57:41	bp 143/90, hr 101
09:09:44	mep baseline uppers ok lowers mep very small
09:14:32	exposure
09:38:38	
09:42:45	dr Hsieh requested mep " we have mep"
09:50:37	
09:50:42	bis is on
10:09:01	drilling
10:10:46	cheking mep by surgeon requested " mep done"
11:06:42	•
11:35:23	left lower mep very very small
11:40:48	·
11:41:04	bone graft
11:48:14	Stored Impedance
11:55:03	call Chris reported mep changes in the left hand and left foot
11:55:37	·
11:57:32	placing screw
12:23:35	
12:26:06	· ·
12:26:20	surgeon performing wake test
12:47:36	flip pt
12:57:50	posterior repositioning; gas @ 1.2 %
13:24:44	exposure
13:50:56	Chris just left the room
14:03:15	drilling
14:06:28	laminectomy
14:33:25	bis is off
	Screws in
	Begin Placing Rods
14:49:45	Draining, anest increasing gas
14:57:23	Closing





DATE OF STUDY: 1/27/2009

STUDY #: UH09-46

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: Patrick Hsieh, M.D.

PATIENT HISTORY: This patient is a 41 year old female with cervical spondylosis and stenosis.

MONITORING MODALITIES: upper limb somatosensory evoked potentials, (95925) lower limb somatosensory evoked potentials, (95926) upper limb transcranial motor evoked potentials, (95928) lower limb transcranial motor evoked potentials, (95929) free run EMG (95861)

RESULTS: During C4- C5 vertebrectomy, C3 - C6 anterior spinal fusion, C3-C6 laminectomy and posterior spinal fusion the aforementioned modalities were continuously monitored.

The surgeon was informed at baseline that the patient's potentials were difficult to monitor the lower extremity MEP's. During the procedure, amplitude decreases were seen on the left upper and lower extremity MEP.

Free running EMG recording was provided. The OR physicians were promptly made aware of any spontaneous discharges suggesting irritation of any of the relevant nerves.

9 hours were spent monitoring. The surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any significant changes.

IMPRESSION: During the procedure, the potentials showed moderate changes that were persistent.

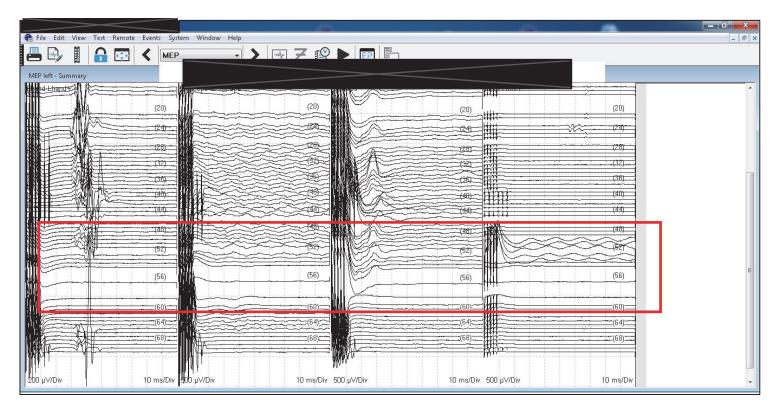
<u>COMMENTS:</u> The changes seen in the upper and lower extremity motor evoked potentials during the procedure suggest that an interruption of this pathway occurred. Clinical correlation is advised

ANDRES A. GONZALEZ, M.D.

Electronic signature 1/29/2009 2:57:54 PM

ACCOUNT# MR#

EVIDENCE OF INTRAOPERATIVE PATIENT HARM:



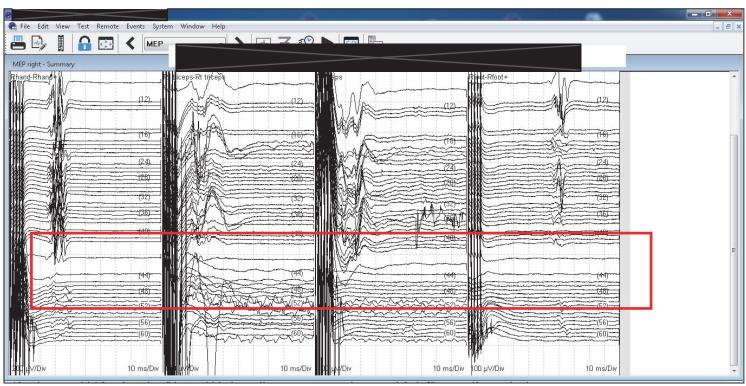
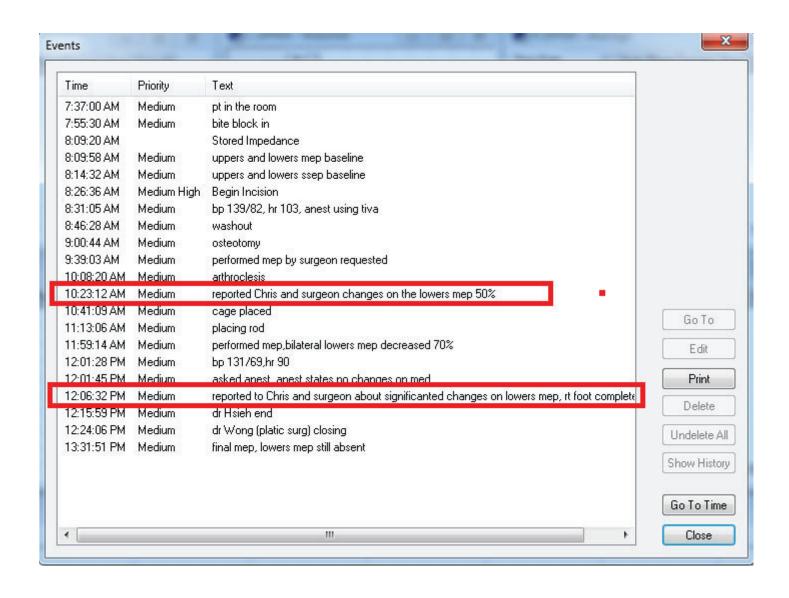
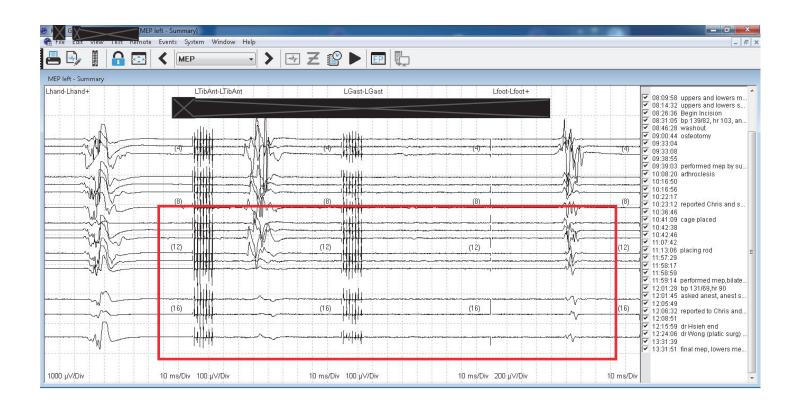
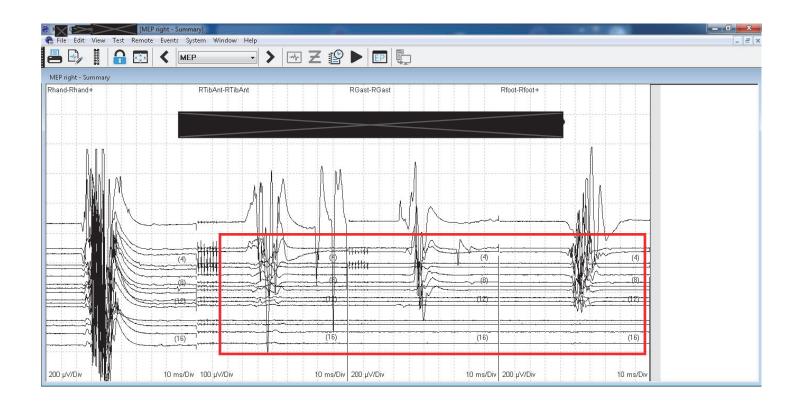


Exhibit 36









DATE OF STUDY: 4/20/2010

STUDY #: UH 10-197

REFERRING PHYSICIAN: Patrick Hsieh MD/ Wong Alex MD.

MONITORING MODALITIES: upper limb somatosensory evoked potentials, (95925) lower limb somatosensory evoked potentials, (95926) upper limb transcranial motor evoked potentials, (95928) lower limb transcranial motor evoked potentials, (95929) free run EMG (95861)

RESULTS: During L3 pedicle screw osteotomy, T11- L2 Smith Peterson Osteotomy, T10 pelvis fusion and paraspinal muscle flap closure the aforementioned modalities were continuously monitored.

The surgeon was informed at baseline that the patient's potentials were adequate for monitoring bilaterally. During the procedure, these potentials changes in the lower extremities MEPs were seen and reported to the surgeon. Free running EMG recording was provided. The OR physicians were promptly made aware of any spontaneous discharges suggesting irritation of any of the relevant nerves.

7 hours were spent monitoring. The surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any significant changes.

IMPRESSION: During the procedure, the potentials showed severe changesin the bilateral lowers motor evoked potentials that were persistent.

COMMENTS: The changes seen in the bilateral lower extremity motor evoked potentials during the procedure suggest that an interruption to this pathway occurred. Clinical correlation is adviced.

ANDRES A GONZALEZ, M.D.

U Agun

Electronic signature 5/7/2010 10:47:42 AM



Exhibit 37

Intraoperative Note
* Final Report *



Study #: LAC 17-341

Technician: NN/MV

* Final Report *

Procedure Date: 8/15/2017 Referring Physician: Mehta, M.D.

OR#: 20

Patient History: 64-year-old man with over a year of difficulty with using hands, paresthesias in hands,

difficulty walking due to imbalance. Has been non-ambulatory for 6 months

Surgical Procedure: C5-C7 ACDF

MONITORING MODALITIES:

SSEPs (somatosensory evoked potentials), TcMEPs (transcranial motor evoked potentials) and free run EMG.

RESULTS:

During the procedure the aforementioned modalities were continuously monitored.

The surgeon was informed at baseline that the patient's potentials amplitudes were adequate for monitoring bilaterally. During discectomy the bilateral hands and feet motor evoked potentials and global sensory evoked potentials were lost. A minimal recovery of responses was seen during closing. 7.25 hours were spent monitoring, and the surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any significant changes.

IMPRESSION:

Somatosensory evoked potentials and Transcranial Motor evoked potentials were continuously monitored during surgery. Bilateral hand and feet motor evoked potentials and global sensory evoked potentials were lost during discetomy with minimal recovery at closing.

Please see comment.

COMMENT: The changes seen in the (upper and lower extremity somatosensory and motor evoked potentials during discectomy suggest that an interruption of this pathway occurred. Clinical correlation is strongly advised.

Further monitoring data is available by contacting the Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring department

Signature Line

Electronically Signed on 08/15/17 17:09 PDT

Vesely, Michael

Operative Report * Final Report *

general anesthesia, we notified Anesthesia to maintain mean arterial pressures greater than 85 throughout the case. He was then left in the prone position. His neck was slightly extended. The anterior cervical spine was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. Fluoroscopy was brought in to confirm the approximate C5-6 level. This area was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. We then performed a time-out to confirm correct patient, procedure, site, and side. A dilute solution of lidocaine with epinephrine was injected into the subcutaneous tissue in a horizontal crease at the approximate levels. We then opened the skin with a 10 blade and used Bovie cautery to open down to the platysma. We performed a subplatysmal dissection. We opened the platysma sharply and performed a subplatysmal dissection. We found the medial border of the sternocleidomastoid and dissected down until we were over the prevertebral fascia. Handheld retractors were then placed, and the longus colli were divided in the midline using Bovie cautery and elevated laterally off the spine. Trimline cervical retractors were then placed, and a spinal needle was placed at the approximate C5-6 level. Again, fluoroscopy was used to confirm that we were at the appropriate level. We then opened this disc space using an 11 blade and performed discectomy using a combination of curets and Kerrison. Prior to the discectomy, we noticed a drop in the bilateral lower extremity motors and sensory in bilateral upper extremity, and at this point, mean arterial pressure was driven above 95, and the head was removed from slight extension. We completed the discectomy and found adequate decompression of the thecal sac after removal of the posterior longitudinal ligament. At this time, motor evoked potentials had some mild recovery, but they were still significantly decreased from baseline. At this point, the decision was made to urgently perform a posterior decompression and fusion, given the multiple levels of cervical stenosis. We considered performing an anterior cervical diskectomy and fusion at the level below and also considered taking him to MRI to determine which levels were most stenotic. However, given the acute change in findings on neuromonitoring, I felt that his best chance of making a neurologic recovery was a rapid decompression of his central canal. We attempted to reach his family, but were unable to do so, and so emergency 2 physician consent was obtained to proceed with the posterior stage. Of note, I had previously discussed this with the patient, but we had not obtained formal documented consent for this. At this time, an anterior cervical diskectomy plate was then placed, and 4 screws were applied. The wound was copiously irrigated, and a 7 flat JP was placed in the wound and tunneled out. We closed the platysmal layer with 2-0 Vicryl pops, the deep dermal layer with 3-0 Vicryl, and the skin with a subcutaneous Biosyn. The dressing was applied. He was then placed in Mayfield head clamp and was turned prone onto a regular OR table with gel rolls. The posterior cervical region was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. Again, a time-out was performed indicating that this was an urgent/emergent procedure performed under a 2 physician emergency consent, due to the lack of available family members and due to the impending neurologic injury and need for decompression to prevent neurologic dysfunction and restore any remaining function. The skin was opened in the midline with a 10 blade, and bipolar cautery was used to dissect subperiosteally to expose the lateral masses of the C3 through 6 level, making sure not to violate the C2-3 joint or the C6-7 joint. There was some exposure of the C6-7 joint on the left side. Fluoroscopy was brought in to confirm the appropriate levels. At this point, lateral mass screw starting points were drilled from C3-6. We then performed a wide laminectomy at these levels and obtained a good decompression of the thecal sac. We extended the laminectomy inferiorly to the superior part of the C7 lamina. After we had achieved adequate decompression, we placed lateral mass screws from C3-C6 and connected these with a rod and set screw caps. A crosslink was then placed. The wound was copiously irrigated. The facet joints and lateral masses were then decorticated. Autograft was then harvested from the lamina and placed over the area of the exposed bone. Meticulous hemostasis was then achieved. We then placed a 10 flat JP above the thecal sac and closed the fascia with 0 Vicryl pops, the deep dermal with 2-0 Vicryl pops, and the drain was secured in place using a 3-0 nylon. Following the posterior decompression, there was recovery of the motor and sensory evoked potentials. All sponge and needle counts were correct at the end of the procedure. The patient was returned to the supine position and left intubated, given the concern for high cervical cord level and taken back to the intensive care unit.

Dictated By: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

Vivek A. Mehta, MD

VAM/MODL JOB #: 967387/753730931 Inpatient Progress Note - Generic



Inpatient Progress Note (Verified)

DATE OF SERVICE:

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

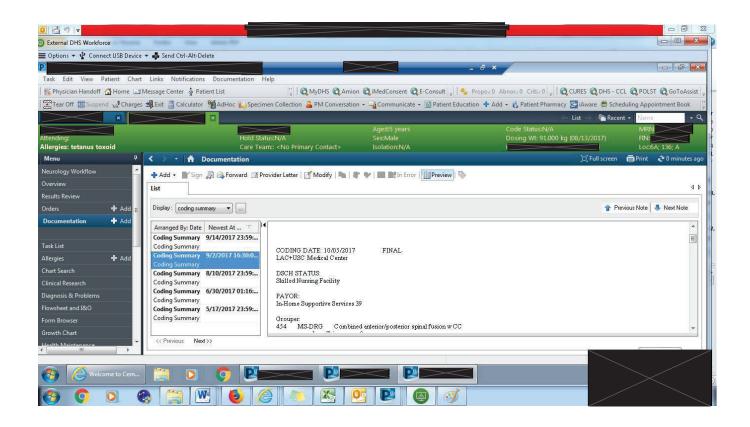
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

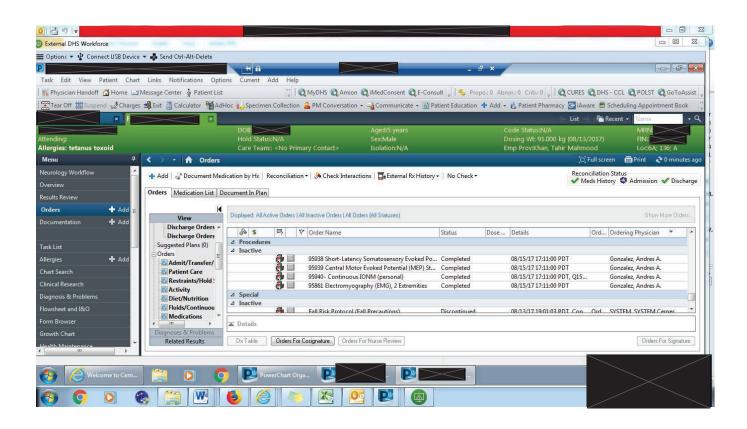
HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: This is a 64-year-old male, who was seen in our clinic last week with severe cervical stenosis and cervical myelopathy, which had progressed to the point where he was no longer ambulatory. His previous attempts at surgery had been delayed due to the fact that he had not cleared Anesthesia for pulmonary issues. He presented to the LA County USC Emergency Department on Sunday for worsening weakness, and we admitted him. We obtained a Pulmonary consult, and he was cleared for the operating room. I discussed with him that due to his severe cervical stenosis, that this was a high risk surgery and that the goals would be to prevent worsening and stabilize his symptoms. I explained to him that we would attempt an anterior approach, and he was consented for a C5-6 and C6-7 anterior cervical diskectomy and fusion. Prior to the surgery, I explained to him that we may need to also stage this and do a posterior decompression and fusion, based on the degree of decompression we achieved anteriorly. However, prior to going to the operating room, he was not consented for a posterior approach. I will dictate a separate operative note for details of the intraoperative events. Briefly, after exposure of the spine and prior to the diskectomy, the patient's motor evoked potentials were found to have decreased significantly in the bilateral lower extremities and hands. At this time, we elevated the mean arterial pressures to greater than 95, and he received 20 mg of Decadron. We completed the diskectomy for concern that there was ongoing compression at C5-6 and also removed the Caspar pin retractors and took his head out of extension. He had slow return of his motors and sensories. However, they were not a baseline by the completion of the C5-6 diskectomy. At this point, I made the decision to urgently perform a posterior decompression and fusion, due to the concern that other levels of the cervical stenosis might be contributing to his decline on neuromonitoring. We attempted to reach family and were unsuccessful. Therefore, a 2 physician emergency consent was obtained due to the immediate and grave risk of prolonged neurologic disability. The posterior approach was performed uneventfully with a decompression and fusion from C3-C6 and a partial laminectomy at C7. Following the posterior decompression, he did start to regain some of his motor evoked and sensory potentials in his bilateral lower extremities that were lost. In the operating room immediately after surgery, he was found to be wiggling his toes and moving his arms and legs. We will keep him intubated in the ICU for airway protection, given the high cervical level of his stenosis. I was able to reach his mother Delores by phone at approximately 6 o'clock p.m. and apprised her of all of the events and that we had to urgently performed the posterior approach without obtaining formal informed consent from him or a family member. I further explained that I had spoken with him about a posterior approach, but that we did not consent him for this for today. I told her that we will keep her updated about his status on a daily basis.

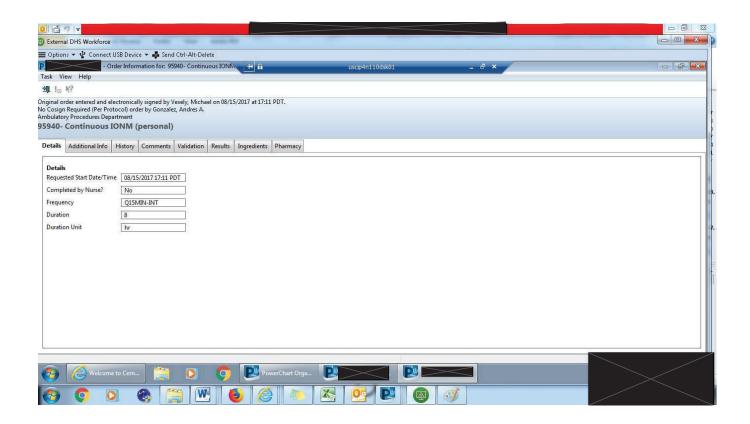
Dictated By: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

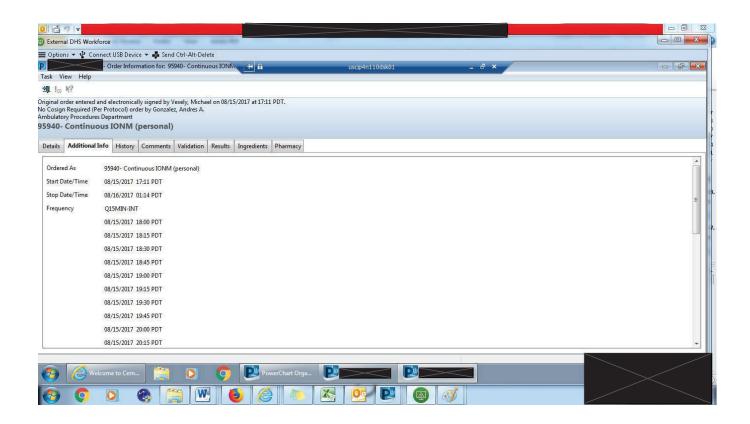
Vivek A. Mehta, MD

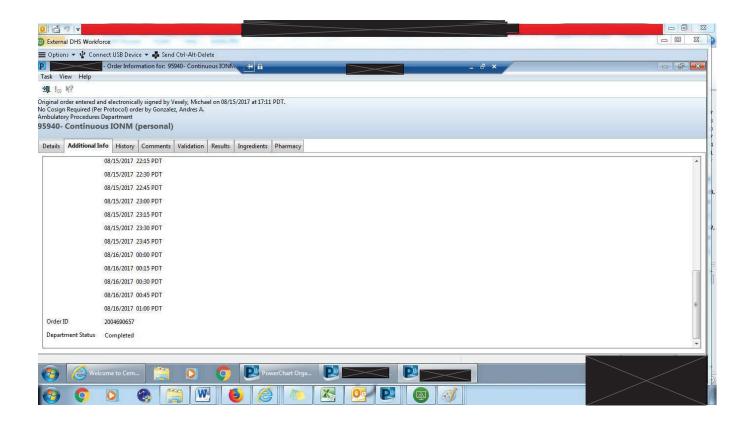
VAM/MODL JOB #: 164995/753601225

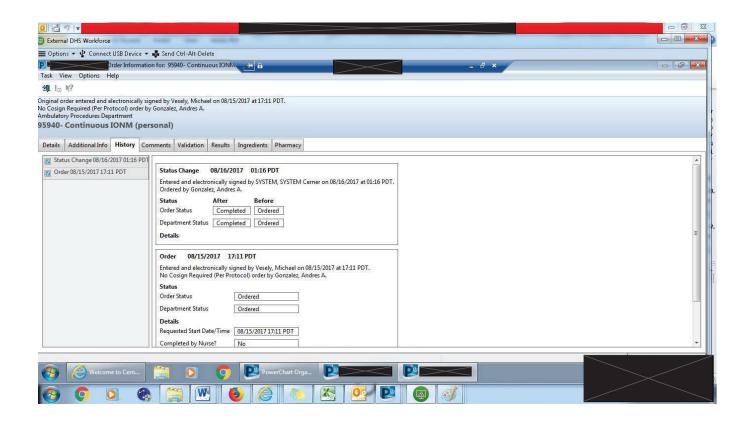


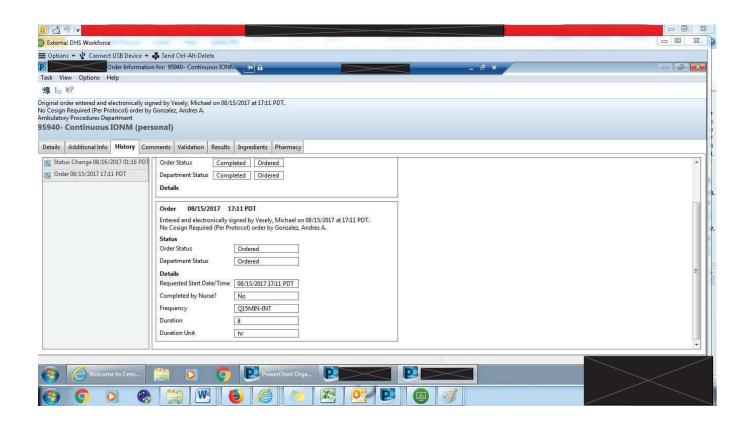


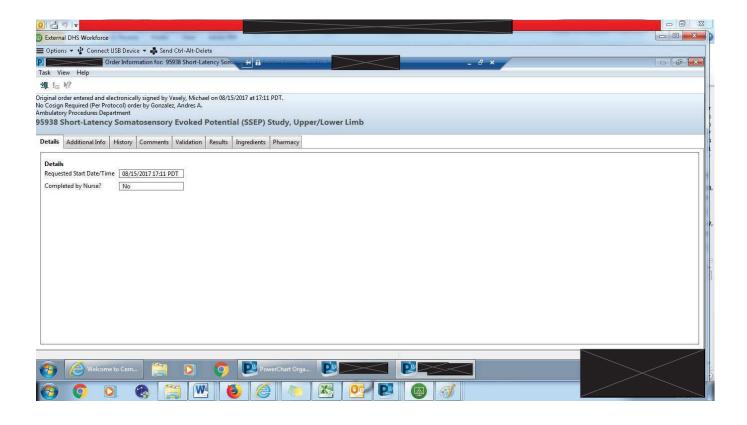


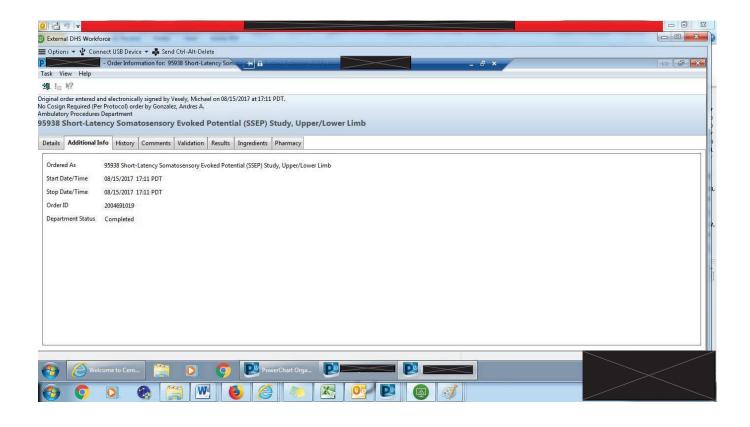


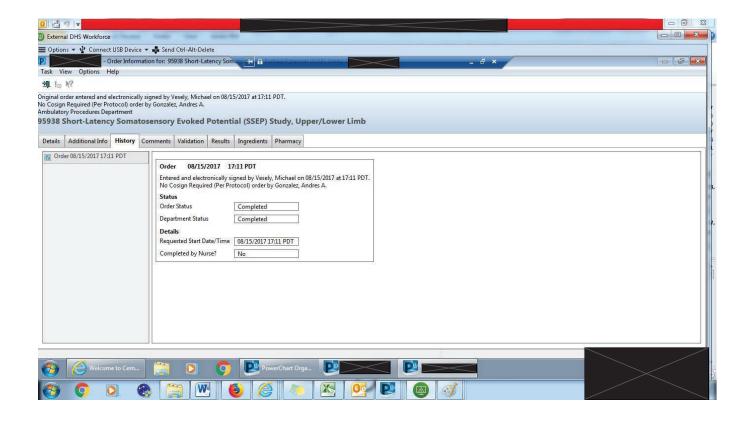


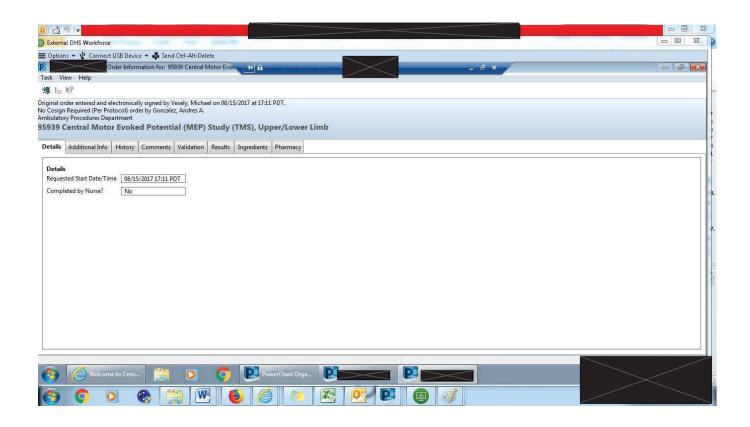


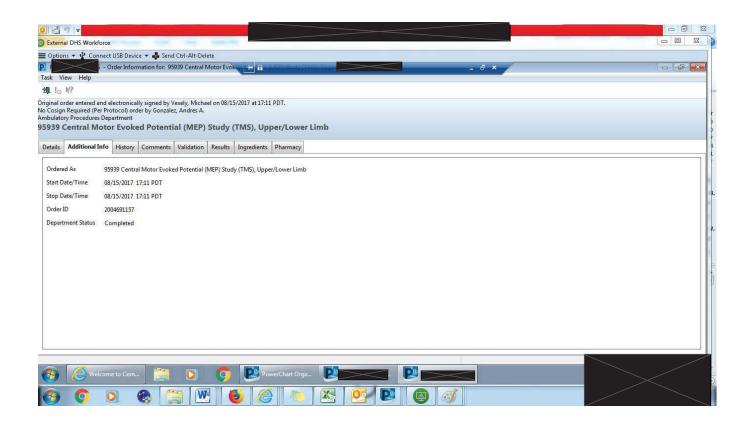


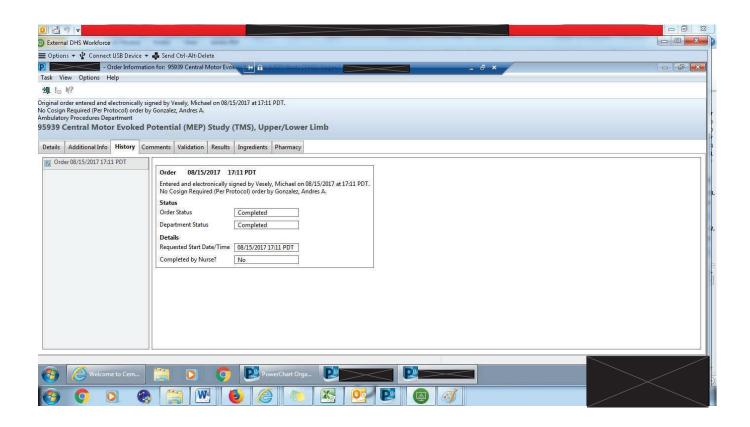


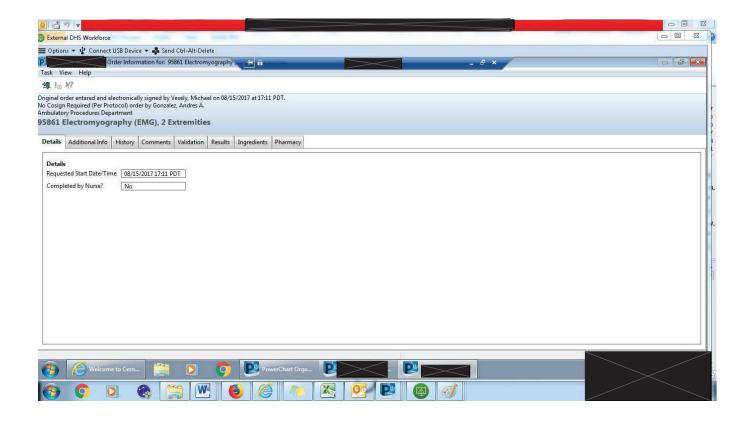


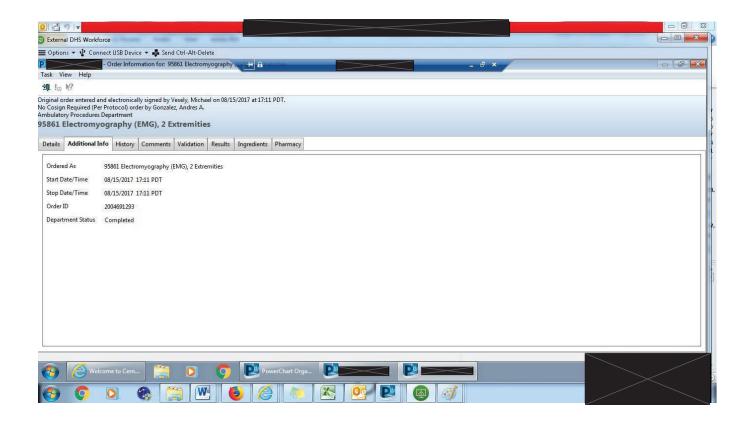


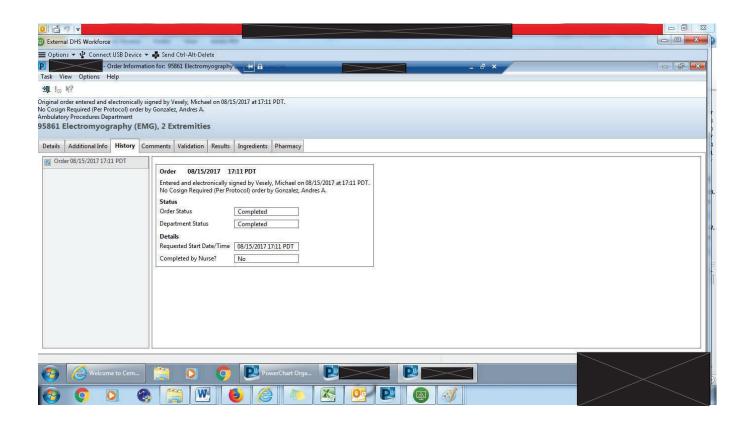












Intraoperative Note
* Final Report *



* Final Report *

Procedure Date: 8/15/2017 Referring Physician: Mehta, M.D.

Study #: LAC 17-341 Technician: NN/MV

OR#: 20

Patient History: 64-year-old man with over a year of difficulty with using hands, paresthesias in hands,

difficulty walking due to imbalance. Has been non-ambulatory for 6 months

Surgical Procedure: C5-C7 ACDF

MONITORING MODALITIES:

SSEPs (somatosensory evoked potentials), TcMEPs (transcranial motor evoked potentials) and free run EMG.

RESULTS:

During the procedure the aforementioned modalities were continuously monitored.

The surgeon was informed at baseline that the patient's potentials amplitudes were adequate for monitoring bilaterally. During discectomy the bilateral hands and feet motor evoked potentials and global sensory evoked potentials were lost. A minimal recovery of responses was seen during closing. 7.25 hours were spent monitoring, and the surgeons were kept informed of the monitoring status and any significant changes.

IMPRESSION:

Somatosensory evoked potentials and Transcranial Motor evoked potentials were continuously monitored during surgery. Bilateral hand and feet motor evoked potentials and global sensory evoked potentials were lost during discetomy with minimal recovery at closing.

Please see comment.

COMMENT: The changes seen in the (upper and lower extremity somatosensory and motor evoked potentials during discectomy suggest that an interruption of this pathway occurred. Clinical correlation is strongly advised.

Further monitoring data is available by contacting the Intraoperative Neurophysiological Monitoring department

Signature Line

Electronically Signed on 08/15/17 17:09 PDT

Vesely,	Michael	

Page 1 of 2 (Continued)



Page 2 of 2 (End of Report) Operative Report * Final Report *



* Final Report *

Operative Report (Verified)

REPORT OF OPERATION

DEPARTMENT: NEUROLOGICAL SURGERY-NS DATE OF OPERATION: August 15, 2017

ATTENDING SURGEON: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

DICTATED BY: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

OPERATING SURGEON: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

ASSISTANT(S): Justin C. Lee, MD

PREOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Cervical stenosis with myelopathy.

POSTOPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Cervical stenosis with myelopathy.

PROCEDURE PERFORMED: C5-6 anterior cervical discectomy and fusion and C3 through 6 laminectomy and posterior spinal fusion and partial C7 laminectomy.

ANESTHESIA: General endotracheal intubation.

COMPLICATIONS: Drop in neurophysiologic monitoring during the anterior portion of the case requiring an urgent posterior decompression and fusion.

MONITORING: Neurophysiologic monitoring with SSEP and MEP and EMG.

IMPLANTS USED: Biomet anterior cervical plating and posterior cervical lateral mass screws from C3-C6 and 2 lordotic rods and a crosslink.

INDICATIONS FOR PROCEDURE: This is a 64-year-old male who presented to the emergency room with worsening bilateral upper and lower extremity weakness, loss of dexterity and decreased sensation. Imaging demonstrated congenital cervical stenosis with severe disc degeneration at C5-6 and C6-7 with severe cord compression and cord signal change at these levels. He was offered a staged anterior, followed by posterior approach. The risks, benefits, and alternatives associated with the surgery were discussed in detail with the patient. The risks include, but were not limited to infection, bleeding, nerve root or spinal cord injury, paralysis, loss of bowel bladder function, CSF leak, postoperative back pain, instability, need for reoperation. Medical complications include heart attack, stroke, DVT, PE, pneumonia and possibly death. Prior to surgery, I explained to him that we would 1st attempt the anterior approach and could see how his symptoms respond after surgery, but I thought it was likely that he would need a posterior approach. He was agreeable to the plan of staged procedure to achieve adequate decompression of his severe stenosis.

OPERATIVE PROCEDURE: The patient was brought back to the operating room. He underwent general endotracheal intubation with induction of general anesthesia without any complications. Appropriate intravenous lines were placed. After the induction of



Operative Report * Final Report *



general anesthesia, we notified Anesthesia to maintain mean arterial pressures greater than 85 throughout the case. He was then left in the prone position. His neck was slightly extended. The anterior cervical spine was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. Fluoroscopy was brought in to confirm the approximate C5-6 level. This area was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. We then performed a time-out to confirm correct patient, procedure, site, and side. A dilute solution of lidocaine with epinephrine was injected into the subcutaneous tissue in a horizontal crease at the approximate levels. We then opened the skin with a 10 blade and used Bovie cautery to open down to the platysma. We performed a subplatysmal dissection. We opened the platysma sharply and performed a subplatysmal dissection. We found the medial border of the sternocleidomastoid and dissected down until we were over the prevertebral fascia. Handheld retractors were then placed, and the longus colli were divided in the midline using Bovie cautery and elevated laterally off the spine. Trimline cervical retractors were then placed, and a spinal needle was placed at the approximate C5-6 level. Again, fluoroscopy was used to confirm that we were at the appropriate level. We then opened this disc space using an 11 blade and performed discectomy using a combination of curets and Kerrison. Prior to the discectomy, we noticed a drop in the bilateral lower extremity motors and sensory in bilateral upper extremity, and at this point, mean arterial pressure was driven above 95, and the head was removed from slight extension. We completed the discectomy and found adequate decompression of the thecal sac after removal of the posterior longitudinal ligament. At this time, motor evoked potentials had some mild recovery, but they were still significantly decreased from baseline. At this point, the decision was made to urgently perform a posterior decompression and fusion, given the multiple levels of cervical stenosis. We considered performing an anterior cervical diskectomy and fusion at the level below and also considered taking him to MRI to determine which levels were most stenotic. However, given the acute change in findings on neuromonitoring, I felt that his best chance of making a neurologic recovery was a rapid decompression of his central canal. We attempted to reach his family, but were unable to do so, and so emergency 2 physician consent was obtained to proceed with the posterior stage. Of note, I had previously discussed this with the patient, but we had not obtained formal documented consent for this. At this time, an anterior cervical diskectomy plate was then placed, and 4 screws were applied. The wound was copiously irrigated, and a 7 flat JP was placed in the wound and tunneled out. We closed the platysmal layer with 2-0 Vicryl pops, the deep dermal layer with 3-0 Vicryl, and the skin with a subcutaneous Biosyn. The dressing was applied. He was then placed in Mayfield head clamp and was turned prone onto a regular OR table with gel rolls. The posterior cervical region was then shaved, prepped, draped in the usual sterile fashion. Again, a time-out was performed indicating that this was an urgent/emergent procedure performed under a 2 physician emergency consent, due to the lack of available family members and due to the impending neurologic injury and need for decompression to prevent neurologic dysfunction and restore any remaining function. The skin was opened in the midline with a 10 blade, and bipolar cautery was used to dissect subperiosteally to expose the lateral masses of the C3 through 6 level, making sure not to violate the C2-3 joint or the C6-7 joint. There was some exposure of the C6-7 joint on the left side. Fluoroscopy was brought in to confirm the appropriate levels. At this point, lateral mass screw starting points were drilled from C3-6. We then performed a wide laminectomy at these levels and obtained a good decompression of the thecal sac. We extended the laminectomy inferiorly to the superior part of the C7 lamina. After we had achieved adequate decompression, we placed lateral mass screws from C3-C6 and connected these with a rod and set screw caps. A crosslink was then placed. The wound was copiously irrigated. The facet joints and lateral masses were then decorticated. Autograft was then harvested from the lamina and placed over the area of the exposed bone. Meticulous hemostasis was then achieved. We then placed a 10 flat JP above the thecal sac and closed the fascia with 0 Vicryl pops, the deep dermal with 2-0 Vicryl pops, and the drain was secured in place using a 3-0 nylon. Following the posterior decompression, there was recovery of the motor and sensory evoked potentials. All sponge and needle counts were correct at the end of the procedure. The patient was returned to the supine position and left intubated, given the concern for high cervical cord level and taken back to the intensive care unit.

Dictated By: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

Vivek A. Mehta, MD

VAM/MODL JOB #: 967387/753730931



Page 2 of 3 (Continued)

O	perative Report	
*	Final Report *	



Signature Line

Electronically Signed on 08/23/17 08:38 PDT

Mehta, Vivek A., MD

Electronically Signed on 08/23/17 08:38 PDT

Mehta, Vivek A., MD



Inpatient Progress Note - Generic





Inpatient Progress Note (Verified)

DATE OF SERVICE:

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: This is a 64-year-old male, who was seen in our clinic last week with severe cervical stenosis and cervical myelopathy, which had progressed to the point where he was no longer ambulatory. His previous attempts at surgery had been delayed due to the fact that he had not cleared Anesthesia for pulmonary issues. He presented to the LA County USC Emergency Department on Sunday for worsening weakness, and we admitted him. We obtained a Pulmonary consult, and he was cleared for the operating room. I discussed with him that due to his severe cervical stenosis, that this was a high risk surgery and that the goals would be to prevent worsening and stabilize his symptoms. I explained to him that we would attempt an anterior approach, and he was consented for a C5-6 and C6-7 anterior cervical diskectomy and fusion. Prior to the surgery, I explained to him that we may need to also stage this and do a posterior decompression and fusion, based on the degree of decompression we achieved anteriorly. However, prior to going to the operating room, he was not consented for a posterior approach. I will dictate a separate operative note for details of the intraoperative events. Briefly, after exposure of the spine and prior to the diskectomy, the patient's motor evoked potentials were found to have decreased significantly in the bilateral lower extremities and hands. At this time, we elevated the mean arterial pressures to greater than 95, and he received 20 mg of Decadron. We completed the diskectomy for concern that there was ongoing compression at C5-6 and also removed the Caspar pin retractors and took his head out of extension. He had slow return of his motors and sensories. However, they were not a baseline by the completion of the C5-6 diskectomy. At this point, I made the decision to urgently perform a posterior decompression and fusion, due to the concern that other levels of the cervical stenosis might be contributing to his decline on neuromonitoring. We attempted to reach family and were unsuccessful. Therefore, a 2 physician emergency consent was obtained due to the immediate and grave risk of prolonged neurologic disability. The posterior approach was performed uneventfully with a decompression and fusion from C3-C6 and a partial laminectomy at C7. Following the posterior decompression, he did start to regain some of his motor evoked and sensory potentials in his bilateral lower extremities that were lost. In the operating room immediately after surgery, he was found to be wiggling his toes and moving his arms and legs. We will keep him intubated in the ICU for airway protection, given the high cervical level of his stenosis. I was able to reach his mother Delores by phone at approximately 6 o'clock p.m. and apprised her of all of the events and that we had to urgently performed the posterior approach without obtaining formal informed consent from him or a family member. I further explained that I had spoken with him about a posterior approach, but that we did not consent him for this for today. I told her that we will keep her updated about his status on a daily basis.

Dictated By: Vivek A. Mehta, MD

Vivek A. Mehta, MD

VAM/MODL JOB #: 164995/753601225





* Final Report *

; Main OR Intraop Nursing Record (Verified)

SC Main OR Intraop
:imary Physician:
use Number:
... Name:
O.B./Sex:
d Rec #:
uysician:
.nancial #:
... Type:
om/Bed:
imit/Disch:
ustitution:

afety Checklist 2) Time Out - USC MOR

nal Time Out was Yes anducted based on the DHS Final Time to the Cklist/Standards:

1 Time Out
Yes

Comments

Yes

it iscklist/Standards:
1 Time Out
1 Time Out Time
1 Osario, Kim RN, John,
Apikyan, Zhanna,
Fernandez MS, Luis

Comments

Yes

Comments

Time Out Time
08/15/17 10:31:00

(steeling content patient); ### (steeling content patient); ### (steeling content patient); #### (steeling content patient); ### (steeling content patient); #### (steeling content patient);

CERVCL BELW C2 EA ADDL NTRSPC

rocedure Detail :imary Procedure :tending Surgeon

Modifiers

dditional

Record art

cop
lesthesia Type
lrgical Service und Class

C5-6/C6-7 ACDF

Mehta, Vivek A.

08/15/17 10:32:00 08/15/17 18:15:00 General

Neurosurgery (SN) 1-Clean

FORAMOTOMY 1 SEGMENT CERVICAL Spine-cervical C-6 ANB C-7

1-Clean

No Mehta, Vivek A.

08/15/17 15:10:00 08/15/17 18:15:00 General Neurosurgery (SN)

ist-Care Text:
 0.730 The patinet's care is consistent with the individualized perioperative plan of care

ase Times - USC MOR

tient

atient In Room Time

rocedure Start Time

08/15/17 10:32:00

08/15/17 09:02:00

Patient Out Room

Lee, Justine C

Surgical Resident

08/15/17 09:02:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Procedure Stop Time

08/15/17 18:26:00

 $\times\times\times\times\times\times\times$

08/15/17 18:15:00

ase Attendance - USC MOR

se Attendee le Performed

.me In .me Out cocedure (s) Mehta, Vivek A. Surgeon - Attending

08/15/17 09:02:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 4 Entry 5

se Attendee le Performed .me In

Lee, Christopher Gary Anesthesia Resident 08/15/17 09:01:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Dimla, Romerson Del Rosario Anesthesia Resident 08/15/17 09:01:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 3

Tobin, Joshua M. Anesthesiologist -Attending 08/15/17 09:01:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 6

Kim RN, John

Circulator - Primary 08/15/17 09:02:00 08/15/17 15:20:00 Pusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 10

Entry 13

ise Attendee le Performed me In
.me Out
:ocedure(s)

ise Attendee le Performed .me In .me Out :ocedure(s)

Mastandrea, Michelle Scrub - Relief 08/15/17 12:45:00 08/15/17 13:30:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Contreras, Zoila Scrub - Relief 08/15/17 15:30:00 08/15/17 18:26:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 11

Richardson RN, Latanya Circulator - Relief 08/15/17 13:45:00 08/15/17 14:45:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

Entry 14

Tomson RN, John
Circulator - Relief
08/15/17 15:10:00
08/15/17 18:26:00
Fusion Spine Cervical
Anterior and Disce,
Fusion Spine Cervical
Posterior(Spine-cervical
)

Entry 12

Thompson RN, Jason Circulator - Team 1 08/15/17 14:25:00 08/15/17 14:30:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

 $\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times$

Entry 15

Thompson RN, Jason Circulator - Relief 08/15/17 16:20:00 08/15/17 16:55:00 Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

vice Description

neral Comments: STAN RULAND (REP FROM BIO MED)

atheter, Drains, Tub - USC MOR

**Re-Care Text:

A.310 Identifies factors associated with an increased risk for hemorrhage or fluid and electrolyte imbalance
Im.250 Administers care to invasive device sites
Entry 1
Entry 2

TRAY CATHETERIZATION
SUBESTEP BARDEX
COMPLETE CARE STATLOCK
BACTI-GUARD NATURAL
RUBBER OD16 FR FOLEY
DRAINAGE BAG INFECTION
CONTROL STERILE LATEX
DISPOSABLE
Indwelling
Bladder
10 ML

vice Type cation illoon Inflation nount

esent on Arrival? iserted By
''d at End of Case?
''d By
cainage Details

rainage?

Internal No Kim RN, John

10 ML

Kim RN, John

Yes Measured in Milliliters

DRAIN INCISION 20CMX7MM SILICONE FULL PERFORATION HUBLESS RADIOPAQUE STERILE

Bulb Reservoir Neck

Left No Lee, Justine C

Yes Measured in Milliliters

ounts Verification - USC MOR

Particular Country

Re-Care Text:

A.20 Verifies operative procedure, sugical site, and laterality A.20.2 Assesses the risk for unintended retained foreign body Im.20 Performs required counts

Entry 1

ocedure

Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

itial Counts

Kim RN, John, Apikyan,

Items included in

Sponges, Sharps

initial Counts Performed By Novity Count Losing Counts

Kim RN, John, Apikyan,

Items included in

Sponges, Sharps the Closing Count

Closing Counts
Performed By
Inal Counts
Pinal Count Status

Final Counts Performed By Sponges, Sharps

Contreras, Zoila, Tomson RN, John

'inal Count itcome Met (0.20)

tems Included in

st-Care Text:

E.50 Evaluates results of the surgical count 0.20 Patient is free from unintended retained foreign objects

atient Positioning - USC MOR

re-Care Text:

A.240 Assesses baseline skin condition A.280 Identifies baseline musculoskeletal status A.280.1 Identifies physical alterations that require additional precautions for procedure-specific positioning A.510.8 Maintains patient's dignity and privacy Im.120 Implements protective measures to prevent skin/tissue injury due to mechanical sources Im.40 Positions the patient Im.80 Applies safety devices

Entry 1

cocedure

Fusion Spine Cervical Anterior and Disce, Fusion Spine Cervical Posterior(Spine-cervical

ft Arm Position

oft Leg Position et Uncrossed?

Tucked and padded at side

Extended

Checked

Body Position

Right Arm Position Right Leg Position Pressure Points

Tucked and padded at side Extended

sitioning Device

Elbow Protector, Board
- Arm, Elbow Protector,
Head Protector, Table Standard, Strap Stafety
Yes

Positioned By

Lee, Justine C, Kim RN, John, Dimla, Romerson Del Rosario

fety Strap

plied? stcome Met (0.80) Yes Location

Abdomen

Yes

kin Prep - USC MOR

kin Prep - Use Mex.

e-Care Text:

A.30 Verifies allergies A.20 Verifies procedure, surgical site, and laterality A.510.8 Maintains paritnet's dignity and privacy Im.270 Performs Skin Preparation Im.270.1 Implements protective measures to prevent skin and tissue injury due to chemical sources A.300.1 Protects from cross-contamination

Entry 1

:in Prep 'rep Agents (Im.270)

Iodine Povacrylex and Isopropyl Alcohol Neck, Chin

Prep By

Mehta, Vivek A.

rep Area (Im.270) kin Prep Agent Dry Nithout Pooling ir Removal Tair Removal Methods

Clipper 08/15/17 09:30:00

Hair Removal By Hair Removal Site

Prep Area Details

Lee, Justine C

Date/Time
Lair Removal Site
Details
Ltcome Met (0.100)

Bilateral

Yes

lair Removal

/st-Care Text:
 E.10 Evaluates for signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue 0.100 Patient is free from signs
 and symptoms of chemical injury

eneral Case Data - USC MOR

:e-Care Text:
A.350.1 Classifies surgical wound

Entry 1

se Information

USC OR 20 1-Clean

Case Level Specialty

Neurosurgery (SN)

Tound Class SA Class

Spinal stenosis, cervical region eop Diagnosis

ist-Care Text:
 0.760 Patient receives consistent and comparable care regardless of the setting

mplant Log - USC MOR

mplant Log - Oco Mark

e-Care Text:

A.20 Verifies operative procedure, surgical site, and laterality A.20.1 Verifies consent for planned procedure

Im.350 Records implants inserted during the operative or invasive procedure

Entry 1 Entry 2 Entry 3

Implant

Implant

mplant/Explant

plant plant lentification escription

SPACER ALLOGRAFT 12.5X15X6MM 7D LORDOTIC

SCREW BONE L12 MM OD4 MM SPINE FIX

SCREW BONE MAXAN L12 MM OD4 MM SPINE VARIABLE

elect Left or light when upplicable: uantity stcome Met (0.30)

Yes

2 Yes

mplant/Explant Implant

mplant lentification escription

Entry 4

PLATE BONE L11MM LEVEL 1

SCREW BONE VIRAGE L12 MM OD3.5 MM SPINE POLYAXIAL NONSTERILE

Implant SCREW BONE VIRAGE L10 MM OD3.5 MM SPINE POLYAXIAL NONSTERILE

Entry 6

11MM PLATE

Serial Number ot Number lanufacturer

BIOMET 14-522111

fanufacturer
tatalog #
kxpiration Date
tage Data
mplant Site
felect Left or
tight when
upplicable:
hantity
tcome Met (0.30)

ZIMMER 07.01702.005

2 Yes

Entry 5

Implant

ZIMMER 07.01702.003

Entry 8

Implant

4 Yes

Yes

Entry 7 Implant

plant/Explant mplant lentification escription

Spine-cervical

LID STERILIZATION CLOSURE TOP VIRAGE SCREW NONSTERILE DISPOSABLE

07.01710.005

CONNECTOR ROD VIRAGE TITANIUM L30 MM SPINE ADJUSTABLE HEAD TO HEAD TRANSVERSE OCT FIXATION SYSTEM

Entry 9

Implant

60MM X 3.5MM RO

erial Number ot Number fanufacturer

fanufacturer
:atalog #
:xpiration Date
:age Data
:mplant Site
:elect Left or
tight when
:pplicable:
:wantity
:tcome Met (0.30)

Yes

ZIMMER 07.01728.001

ZIMMER 07.01717.002

Back

2 Yes

1 Yes

Back

in OR Intraoperative Record nal Report *

ot Number

fanufacturer Satalog # Expiration Date ZIMMER 07.01719.001

07.01720.001

Back

age Data implant Site elect Left or tight when applicable:

Nuantity
Itcome Met (0.30) 2 Yes

sst-Care Text:
 E.30 Evaluates verification process for correct patient, site, side and level surgery 0.30 Patient's procedure
is performed on the correct site, side, and level

edication Administration - USC MOR

re-Care Text:

E.10 Evaluates for signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue 0.10 Patient is free from

Entry 1

Entry 2

Entry 3

.me Administered dication

me Administered

ute of Admin

BACITRACIN 50,000 UNITS/1 VIAL INJECTION

Irrigation

THROMBIN TOPICAL 20,000 UNIT/1 VIAL (RECOMB)

EPINEPHRINE 1:100,000 INJ, 20 ML INJ Subcutaneous Topical

LIDOCAINE 1% with

Lee, Justine C

BACITRAC/NEOM/POLYM OINT 28 GM, 1 AAPLY/28 GM OIN

Entry 6

Topical

50000 uIU/mL 4000 units Lee, Justine C Yes

se lume ministered By Lee, Justine C Yes

Entry 4

Entry 5

TOBRAMYCIN POWDER 1.2

VANCOMYCIN HYDORCHLORIDE 500 MG POWDER VIAL Topical

lministered By

1 oz Lee, Justine C Yes Lee, Justine C itcome Met (0.130)

oute of Admin

//st-Care Text:
 E.20 Evaluates response to medications 0.130 Patient receives appropriately administerd medication(s)

-Ray and Images - USC MOR

:e-Care Text:
 A.240 Assesses baseline skin condition A.240.1 Assesses history of previous radiation exposure Im.110
 Implements protective measures to prevent injury due to radiation sources Entry 1

Spine-cervical

X-Ray Type itcome Met (0.110)

quipment Type

WARMER BAIR HUGGER *USC

PUMP, ALP 501 COMPRESSION *USC

TABLE CMAX *USC C428107047

rial Number

ottings (if oplicable) and Number (if plicable)

mments
itcome Met (0.700)

E.10 Evaluates signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue 0.700 Patient is free from signs and symptoms of injury caused by extraneous objects

28784

urgical Irrigation - USC MOR

Project ITTIGATION OF ANY 18-CARE TEXT:

18-Care Text:

A.280 Verifies allergies A.310 Identifies factors associated with an increased risk for hemorrhage or fluid and electrolyte imbalance Im.210 Administers prescribed solutions A.280.1 Implements protective measures to prevent skin or tissue injury due to thermal sources

Entry 1 Entry 2 Entry 3

rigant Used:

SOLUTION INTRAVENOUS 0.9% SODIUM CHLORIDE 1 L VIAFLEX LATEX FREE

SOLUTION IRRIGATION WATER 1 L PLASTIC POUR BOTTLE STERILE

res SOLUTION INTRAVENOUS 5% DEXTROSE 0.9% SODIUM CHLORIDE 1 L VIAFLEX LATEX FREE

6000 mL 6000 mL

rigant Volume In rigant Volume Out 1 irrigation ditives must be stered in the Med *Iministration*

gment. itcome Met (0.300)

st-Care Text:

E.10 Evaluates for signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue 0.300 Patient is free from signs and symptoms of injury due to thermal sources

autery - USC MOR

autery - USC FALK

'e-Care Text:

A.240 Assesses baseline skin condition A280.1 Identifies baseline musculoskeletal status Im.50 Implements protective measures to prevent injury due to electrical sources Im.60 Uses supplies and equipment within safe parameters Im.80 Applies safety devices

Entry 1 Entry 2

U Type lentification umber

Electrosurgical Unit f8c59745a

Electrosurgical Unit F1F18038A

cessories Used W Settings Sipolar Setting Slend Setting

20 loag Setting

30

30

Yes

rounding Pad

Splint (Im.290)

Liquid Bandage

leeded? Frounding Pad Lot 70830168X EXP 04/25/2019 71170297X EXP 05/17/2019 lithin Expiration Yes Yes Nithin Mar-vate? Frounding Pad Site Frounding Pad Site Thigh Left Right irounding Pad Site
petail
lair Removed Under
irounding Pad
fair Removed Using:
ikin Condition
Inder Grounding Pad
'erified By
toke Evacuation
vice Used No No Intact Intact Kim RN, John Richardson RN, Latanya vice Used noke Evacuation nit: ntcome Met (0.10) st-Care Text: E.10 Evaluates for signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue 0.10 Patient is free from signs and symptoms of injury related to thermal sources ultures and Specimen - USC MOR **Re-Care Text:

A.20 Verifies operative procedure, surgical site, and laterality Im.320 Manages culture specimen collection Im.330 Manages specimen handling and disposition

Entry 1 iltures Ordered Specimens Ordered Yes st-Care Text: E.40 Evaluates correct processes have been performed for specimen handling and disposition 0.40 Patient's specimen(s) is managed in the appropriate manner ressing/Packing - USC MOR Pe-Care Text:

A.350 Assesses susceptibility for infection Im.250 Administers care to invasive devices Im.290 Administer care to wound sites Im.300 Implements aseptic technique

Entry 1 Entry 2 in Prep Agent moved Prior to essing? essing Item Yes Yes Pressing Item
[Im.290)
Packing (Im.290)
Cast (Im.290) Steri strips Antimicrobial patch, Occlusive dressing

Transparent

 $\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times\!\!\times$

e-Care Text:

A.240 Assesses baseline skin condition Im.120 Implements protective measures to prevent skin or tissue injury due to mechanical sources Im.280.1 Implements progective measures to prevent skin or tissue injury due to thermal sources Im.360 Monitors for signs and symptons of infection Entry 1

in Integrity ndition Location BUE, BACK

Skin Condition Outcome Met (0.60)

Yes

Closed

rext:
E.10 Evaluates for signs and symptoms of physical injury to skin and tissue E.270 Evaluate tissue perfusion
O.60 Patient is free from signs and symptoms of injury caused by extraneous objects neral Comments:

FEET TOENAILS ARE OVERGROWN, GREENISH WITH POSSIBLE FUNGUS GROWTH

afety Checklist 3) Sign Out - USC MOR

rse verbally

y equipment oblems to be

s this case a

coblems to be idressed re the istrument, sponge, id needle counts prrect?

:e-Care Text:
 Im.330 Manages specimen handling and disposition

Yes

Yes

Entry 1 Yes

infirms with team ie name of the serative cocedure(s) and rrect CPT code rse verbally nfirms with team NA confirms with team specimen identity and label

Nurse verbally

The nurse confirmed with the surgeon and the incision is:

All team members review key concerns for recovery and management of patient Was this an endoscopic case?

:auma case?
is an implant used
ir this case?

E.800 Ensures continuity of care E.50 Evaluates results of the surgical count

eparture from OR - USC MOR

Entry 1

ansport Time

08/15/17 18:26:00

Patient Handoff Status

ansfer Evaluation

Skin Condition

Warm, Dry

ESU Pad Site Checked, Tubes Drains Chains Secured, Warm Blanket Applied, Pressure Areas Checked, Sterile

in OR Intraoperative Record nal Report *

ıd

ase Comments <None>

Finalized By: Tomson RN, John

ocument Signatures

.gned By: Tomson RN, John 08/15/17 18:55